The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,932.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 1st of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		May
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Guadur	6	,, Fao	20
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	21
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Linga	25
,, Linga	12	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	14	,, Muscat	28
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	30
,, Mahomerah	16		June
		,, Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	6

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine New Clyde-built Steamer TRENT, 1,661 tons, A 1, Captain James Dunbeck, having spacious Cabins, with good ventilation, for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her homeward Cargo being fully engaged, is intended to be despatched by the 5th proximo. For Passage apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES, (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines at Table. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. D. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

I beg to notify the arrival of the Steam-ship TRENT, Captain Dunbeck, from Calcutta. CONSIGNEES are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied with BILLS of LADING, for my inspection and countersignature to take delivery of their respective Goods from Carnac Bunder after paying Freight and Charges on the same.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent s. s. Trent.

Bombay, 24th April 1871.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC PURIFYING WATER FILTERS.

No. 1......Rs. 20 | No. 2......Rs. 28 | No. 3......Rs. 36
No. 1, covered with basket-work......Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 158-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez ... £30
Ditto Brindisi ... £40
Ditto Trieste and Venice ... £45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Engravings, Bijouterie, &c., an elegant circular-fronted English-built Miniature Brougham, very light and of first-class workmanship, and a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses, double and single Harness, very choice Plants in tubs and pots, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, on the following day sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office Chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., of G. H. Dick, Esq., consisting of Victoria pattern star cut Glassware, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Claret, Sherry and Champagne Glasses, beautiful French Porcelain Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services exquisitely hand-painted and matching one another, a white and Gold Breakfast Service, a set of electro-silver plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frames, Toast-rack, Tea Pots, Salver, Bread and Cake Baskets, an elegant centre-piece or Epergne, choice Cutlery by Lockwood Brothers and A. and J. Nisbet, furniture of late and fashionable design and highly-finished, consisting of Circular, Pier, Card, Dining, Side, Camp, Dressing and Washing Tables, Conversation Couches and Reclining Chairs made so as to form a tete-a-tete, Drawing, Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Ottoman, Four-post Bedsteads complete with beds, pillows, and curtains, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Glasses, Reading, Hanging and Table Lamps, a four-light hanging Argand Lustre, handsome Pictures, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpet, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic grand square Pianoforte, one of Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s happiest selections, a sewing-machine, Dispense and Bath-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils.

AT 2 P.M.

A light circular-fronted miniature brougham as good as new.
A pair of showy fast-trotting grey Arab horses.
Sets of double and single harness with plated mountings.

ALSO,

Some rare plants, several of them being unique in Bombay; a collection of ferns; amongst them there are specimens from England, China, New Zealand, Ceylon, &c. There are other desirable plants.

N.B.—Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 27th April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., at the MUNICIPAL STORES, ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Office Furniture, such as Writing Tables, Chairs, Record Presses, Screens, Towel Horses, Kuskus Checks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICKS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of whole and broken Municipal Manufactured Bricks.

The above will be sold in convenient lots.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Ness, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 27th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. SHIRAZ are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to TAKE immediate DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, which will otherwise be landed at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

FORT READING ROOM and LIBRARY.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Members of the above Library WILL BE HELD in the Premises of the Library, on THURSDAY, the 4th of MAY, next, at 6 P.M.

DINSHA EDULJI, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 28th April 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WASSOODEW RAMCHUNDERJEE, JANARDHUN RAMCHUNDERJEE, GUNPUTRAO RAMCHUNDERJEE, RAGHOONATH RAMCHUNDERJEE, and RAMABAI, widow of the late Ramchunderjee Narronjee, have CONTRACTED to MORTGAGE to HUCKMA UZBA and WALLA LUCKMA their one-third share of and in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate in and on the east side of Kalbadavee Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, and standing in the books of the Collector of Pension Tax in the name of Narronjee Damoojee, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the house of Baterustea Hurrysunkerjee, on the west by the said Kalbadavee Road, on the north by the house of Madoba Hurrychundjee, and on the south by the Old Hunnooman Lane. Any person claiming any estate or interest in the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 22, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference thereto, if any such claims there be.—Dated this 22d day of April 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 30, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—Under instructions of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for SUPPLY of PETTY STORES required in the Government Lithographic Press Instrument Depôt, &c., from 1st May 1871 to the 31st March 1872, on or before noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd May 1871.

A list of the Petty Stores can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned, where all particulars can be learnt.

A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required on tendering to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 26th April 1871.

STRAYED, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, about 6 o'clock P.M. of TUESDAY, the 25th instant, a small short-haired SCOTCH TERRIER, DOG, Grey on back and underneath Tan; answers to the name of "Pepper." Whoever will bring the same to ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 7, Forbes Street, will be REWARDED.

SUPERIOR LIGHT WINES, SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.

RHENISH.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865; a sound, light, Still Hock for general use; Quarts, per dozen	21 0	24 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	11 0	13 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865; a superior Still Hock, of fuller body and flavour; Qts., per dozen	31 0	34 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	16 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862; a rich full flavoured Dinner Wine, of very superior character; Quarts, per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN, the celebrated Still Hock, in glass Jugs; per dozen	27 0	30 0
BORDEAUX.		
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858; a good sound Breakfast Claret, Quarts, per dozen	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851; a superior Breakfast or Cup Claret; Quarts, per dozen	14 8	16 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849; a fine Dinner Claret; Quarts, per dozen	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848; a superb Dinner or Dessert Claret, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour; Quarts, per dozen	32 0	36 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1861; an agreeable delicate White Burgundy; Quarts, per dozen	19 0	21 0
POMARD, vintage 1861; a splendid Red Burgundy; Quarts, per dozen	25 0	28 0
BARSAC, vintage 1861; a light, sound, delicate wine of Sauterne character; Quarts, per dozen	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861; a sound Wine, with good body and flavour; Quarts, per dozen	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858; a rich, full bodied Wine; Quarts, per dozen	32 0	36 0
HUNGARIAN.		
NESSINELY No. 1; an agreeable Light Hock; Quarts, per dozen	22 0	25 0
SEXARDER; a sound, light, delicate Red Wine, with very fine Claret bouquet and flavour; Quarts, per dozen	19 0	21 0
GREEK.		
RED HYMET; a dry wine resembling Burgundy Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE HYMET; a fine dry wine, of Chablis character; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE KEFFESIA; a similar wine of finer bouquet and flavour; Quarts, per dozen	27 0	30 0
WHITE PATRAS; of a fine Hock character; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 850. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate prices, and the orders will be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press,

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents. Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid orders, if over £5, sent CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY CALCUTTA OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to D. HOGARTH & Co., "Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.

ROWLAND & Co.

22nd April 1871.

LOST or STOLEN, Original and Duplicate BILLS of LADING and INVOICE for 27 Bags and 8 Barrels Coffee, per CANNING, from Colombo, ENDORSED by our Manager, Mr. KAIKHUSHROO HORMUSJEE. The Public are hereby cautioned against negociating same. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will be REWARDED.

DHUNJEEBHOY and PEROSHAW MERWANJEE, At Messrs. John Farrar & Co.

ESTATE of the late Captain WILLIAM MADAN, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, Brigade Major, Bombay District.—NOTICE.—All Persons being INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the above, are requested to send them to the undersigned, before the 24th May 1871.

B. R. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Colonel, President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 22nd April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

EGYPTIAN ... at Rs. 10 per cwt.
NEW ORLEANS ... ,, 25 ,,
SEA ISLAND ... ,, 25 ,,
PERUVIAN ... ,, 25 ,,

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, of Bombay, a Trader, whose ESTATE has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

UPON reading the PETITION of the abovenamed Trader, MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, declared on the Nineteenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, and the Certificate of the Trustee thereto annexed, and on hearing Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 29th day of April, instant, before the Sitting Judge, at his Chambers, in the Court House, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and I do further order that this Order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," twice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed."—Dated this 20th day of April 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

DALLAS & LYNCH, Attorneys for the Trader.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR CALCUTTA.

The JUSTICES of the PEACE for the TOWN of CALCUTTA having decided on the CONSTRUCTION of a MUNICIPAL MARKET, hereby OFFER A PREMIUM of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES for the most approved Plan, fulfilling the two following conditions:—

1st.—The total estimated cost of the building, at existing Calcutta rates for materials and labour, shall not exceed 3 lakhs of Rupees, inclusive of all internal fittings, drainage and water supply arrangements, roads, and all other works necessary to make the Market complete in every respect.

2nd.—The Market shall provide the following accommodation:—

Space for sale of	Beef	Superficial feet	4,000
Ditto	Mutton	ditto	3,000
Ditto	Veal	ditto	600
Ditto	Kid	ditto	600
Ditto	Shin Beef, Tongues, &c.	ditto	450
Ditto	Heads, Trotters, Liver, &c.	ditto	1,000
Ditto	Fish	ditto	6,000
Ditto	Vegetables (Europe)	ditto	6,000
Ditto	Ditto (Country)	ditto	7,000
Ditto	Potatoes	ditto	5,700
Ditto	Fruits	ditto	5,000
Ditto	Game	ditto	500
Ditto	Eggs	ditto	1,800
Space for Permanent Shops for sale of	Poultry	ditto	8,000
Ditto	Ditto Squatters	ditto	6,000
Space for Sale of Salt Beef		ditto	5,000
Ditto	Cheese, Sweets and Candied Fruit	ditto	1,500
Ditto	Bread, Butter	ditto	1,000
Ditto	Miscellaneous Goods	ditto	1,000
Ditto	Dry Goods	ditto	20,000
Ditto	Pork	ditto	800
Ditto	Offal	ditto	1,000
		Total	85,950

The premium will be awarded by a Committee appointed by the Justices of the Peace, and their decision on all points shall be final.

Persons competing for the premium must send their Plans, with detailed estimates, to the Secretary to the Justices on or before 1st June, 1871.

The Plan for which the premium may be awarded shall remain the property of the Justices, but all other plans will be returned to the designers.

Intending competitors should bear in mind that a simple, commodious, well-ventilated market of iron or masonry is required by the Corporation, as funds are not available for expenditure on expensive architectural designs.

R. TURNBULL, Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

N.B.—A Ground Plan of the proposed site for the Market can be obtained on application to Mr. Turnbull, or at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay.

A copy of the plan can be seen at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

PROPOSED MARKET.

In reference to the Notice issued from this Office, inviting Plans for the proposed Municipal Market, doubts having arisen as to the SPACE required for each description of article, it is hereby notified, that the AREAS GIVEN in that Notice INCLUDE STANDING ROOM for PURCHASERS.

ROBERT TURNBULL, Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

31st March 1871.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR CALCUTTA.—Referring to the Notice issued, inviting Plans for the proposed Municipal Market, it is hereby notified, that in view to allow COMPETITORS in ENGLAND sufficient time, an EXTENSION has been allowed to 1st JULY, 1871, on or before which date all Plans must be sent to the Municipal Office at Calcutta.

ROBERT TURNBULL, Secretary to the Justices, Calcutta.

14th April 1871.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after May 1st a REVISION of GOODS' RATES will take place, the particulars of which may be ascertained from all Station Masters, District Traffic Superintendents, and from the undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th April 1871.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being about to PROCEED to ENGLAND by the Mail of the 22nd instant, has, under the instructions of the Directors, delegated his Powers as AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to Mr. GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT, who will act as Agent during his absence.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st April 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS AND FOR KHANDALLA AND LANOWLEE.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 24th April 1871, and EVERY SUBSEQUENT MONDAY, until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE NAREL at 7-35 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 10-50 A.M.

Ordinary and Return Tickets will be available by this Train.

The First and Second Class Coupon Tickets, which will be issued up to the end of May next, will also be available by this and other Trains.

They are issued at the following Reduced Fares:—

First Class, Rs. 24.
Second Class, Rs. 13.

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time before the 31st May next, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from either Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return trip; one Coupon only can be used on one day, and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the holder starts on the day it is to be used in order that the date may be filled in.

No Coupon will be recognized unless it is so dated.

Ordinary Return Tickets for Narel, Khandalla and Lanowlee issued before 31st May next are available for the return journey within four days (Sundays being included) from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1871.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE for COTTON GINS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited) have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager in Bombay, who is authorised to register Orders.

W. L. HENDERSON, Patentee.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Per doz.	Beaded Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks, or Spoons full size	,,	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons, full size	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	,,	4 8	5 0
3 0	3 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	3 8	4 0
2 4	2 8	Knife Rests	per pair	2 8	3 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Side Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	each	6 0	6 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 39 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimeses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only. White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie. Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

(No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GOA HOTEL.

This Hotel was OPENED at GOA on the 20th instant, and has been placed under the management of a competent person.

The Proprietors are prepared to accommodate all Foreigners and others desiring a temporary or permanent residence, with First-class Board and Lodging, and the patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

An excellent Billiard Table is shortly expected.

A. M. GOMES & SONS.

Goa, 22nd April 1871.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY. Per Dozen. Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

DO. DO. THE TRAVELLER'S BOTTLE (a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use), Per Dozen. Cash Rs. 16. Credit Rs. 18.

OLD PALE COGNAC (a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate), Per Dozen. Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC Per Dozen. Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BULL AND COMPANY. GENERAL MERCHANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GAMES, GAMES, GAMES, In great variety,	from 4 3	to 25 0

BILLIARD, RACQUET, AND ARCHERY KIT, every requisite.

Just received a supply of Toilet and other requirements.

Bond's Marking Ink, per bottle	0 8		0 10
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 10		0 12
Do. Bon Bons, per bottle	0 14		1 0
Magnetic Machines (two Magnets)	25 0		30 0
Baths of sizes, painted Oak, from	11 8	to	25 0
Water Cans, painted Oak, from	3 4	to	6 0
Japanned Tea Canister, from			
Do. Sugar Canister, from			
Coffee Roasters and Coffee Mills, from	3 0	to	5 0
Iron Wash-hand Stands	8 0		10 0
Tea and Coffee Pots (B. Metal) from	2 8	to	5 0
Tooth Brushes (best), each	0 6		[illegible]
Do. (children), each	0 4		[illegible]
Real Whitby Jet Bracelets, from	4 0	to	7 0
Do. Brooches, from	2 0	to	5 8
Silver mounted Carriage Whips, from	5 0	to	10 8
Riding and Hunting Whips, from	4 0	to	9 0
SPECTACLES—			
Best Brazillian Pebbles, Concave, from	5 0	to	8 0
Do. do. Convex, from	5 0	to	8 0
Do. Eye Glasses, plain	2 0		2 8
Do. do. mounted	2 4		2 12
Goggles, in boxes	2 0		2 4
Wigs and Beards, of various colours	22 0		25 0

BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash.	Credit.
FELT HATS, Stiff Crown, with Cork front	Rs. 6 [illegible]	7 0
FELT HATS, Soft Crown	[illegible]	7 0
DRESS HATS	[illegible]	[illegible] 0

BULL & Co., General Merch[ants].

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET,

(Opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited, MACHINISTS, OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BEZIQUE.

"With a single exception (Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co.) every publisher has thought proper to print Rules which are absolutely unintelligible. * * * Intending players should buy BEZIQUE only when 'CAVENDISH'S' Rules are sold with it."—Pall Mall Gazette, 23rd Jan., 1871.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, WITH RULES AND MARKERS, IN CASES, COMPLETE,—For Two Players, at Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 7. For Four Players, at Rs. 3-4, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 22-8, and Rs. 50. (Subject to deduction of As. 2 on each Rupee for cash payment.)

ON SALE BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on this will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen F. O. B. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

CLARET, CHATEAU DU ROC, Rs. 9½ per dozen. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., 8, Rampart Row.

CLARET.—Just landed, ex steamer Cartago Nova—

	Cash.	Credit.
Best MEDOC CLARET, Quarts	Rs. 11 0	12 8
Ditto ditto Pints	6 8	7 4

BULL & Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen ... Rs. 40 each.
Pints ,, 2 ,, ... ,, 43 ,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen ... Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen ... Rs. 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s
Champagne, Quarts ... Rs. 40 per doz.
Brandy ,, ... 28 ,,
Sherry ,, ... 25 ,,
COYLE & Co.'s
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ... 27 ,,
LARRONDE FRERES'
St. Julien ... 12 ,,
Margaux ... 15 ,,
Chateau Lafite ... 25 ,,
Superior Old Cognac ... 25 ,,
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'
Pale Dry Sherry ... 18 ,,
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine) ... 15 ,,
W. McEWANS'
Beer, Quarts ... 4-8 ,,
L. ROSE & Co.'s
Lime Juice Beverages.

REMINGTON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

GODOWN TO LET.—A large dry GODOWN to LET in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 75 per month.

SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, the BUNGALOW in the Compound of the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, with Cookroom, &c. attached. Apply by letter to M. C. MURZBAN, No. 36, Girgaum Road.—None but Masons need apply.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a rate more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner, fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.

Apollo House.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The undersigned are prepared to SAW TIMBER by STEAM MACHINERY for persons desirous of converting their own logs. For particulars as to price of Sawing apply to Mr. A. McKENZIE, at the Saw Mill, Tank Bunder.

5th April 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long ... 5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. ... Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ... ,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,, ... ,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales ... ,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ... ,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,, ... ,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz. ... ,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ... ,, 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, ,, ... ,, 8 ,,
Condensed Milk ... ,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins ... ,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins ... ,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins ... ,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins ... ,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c. and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

JUST PUBLISHED, A DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUE Of the Superior Manufactures of MESSRS. WINSOR AND NEWTON, IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL BY THE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND THE PRESIDENCY, (by appointment in 1867,)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Land shares. Spinning shares closed dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
15,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250par.
4,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,098	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	465

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs 7(	Colaba Land Co	1,695
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,0..	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.8..	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£2.	169.1..	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10..	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	19.5..	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

400	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,075 x d
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,025
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,240
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	585
209	1,800	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
250	4,000	all		East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	1,045 x d
201	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
201	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
750	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	00 p	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,125
2,000	400	350	35 p	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	480
150	2,500	all		Prince of Wales Press	2,350
200	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	920
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
800	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	980
1800	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,825
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,080
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,180
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,840
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,225

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
11,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,001	50	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	410

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Bruce, Major, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Poona.
Holdsworth, Captain 1st Regiment, on leave, from Agra.
Cox, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Bellary.
Schneider, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Sawunt Waree.
Young, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Seetapoor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 26.

Houghton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Light Cavalry, on leave, to Khandalla.
Blanshard, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Bruce, Major 23rd Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Watson, Colonel, Bengal Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Hexton, Lieutenant, Bombay Revenue Survey, on medical certificate, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C J. Mackenzie is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 6th January last.

Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has obtained leave of absence for nine months.

Mr E C. Bayley, C.S.I., is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department:—

Major A D. Vanrenen, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 12th ultimo, vice Mr. J. H. O'Donel, placed on the Supernumerary list.

Mr. W. Lane, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 10th February last, vice Major R. B. Oakes, Supernumerary.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th July 1870, vice Captain W. Barron, Supernumerary, instead of from 10th August 1870, as announced in Notification No. 13, dated 20th January 1871.

Lieutenant D. C. Andrew, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 10th August 1870, vice Major R. B. Oakes, absent on furlough.

Captain W J. Stewart, of the Staff Corps, to be Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 1st grade.

The Reverend F. W. Homer, Chaplain of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs for a period of six months.

A license is granted to the Rev. J. M. Thoburn, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, to solemnize marriages in the district of Lucknow, in Oudh.

The Reverend C. R. Tollemache, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be Chaplain of the town of Rangoon, with effect from the 10th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made in the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse:—

Consequent on the return of Lieutenant C. B. Horsbrugh from furlough and his assuming charge of the Adjutant's Office from Lieutenant J. Colledge on the 10th February 1871, Lieutenant J. Colledge, 1st Squadron Subaltern, will, in addition to his own duties, officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer with effect from 10th February 1871, from which date Lieutenant M. G. Gerard, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, ceased to perform the duties of the latter appointment.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Chapman is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

In Financial Resolution No. 2599, dated 17th September 1867, it was laid down that the service of an Uncovenanted Medical Officer towards the periodical increments in the revised scale of pay for his class, will reckon from the date of his entering on his duties, on his first permanent appointment to the medical charge of the Sudder Station of a District, if the incumbent was not then a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, otherwise from the date on which he ceased to be a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. This rule shall continue in force for Sub-Assistant Surgeons who may hereafter be promoted to the status of Uncovenanted Medical Officer; but all who are now serving on the footing or status of Uncovenanted Medical Officers, who previously held permanent medical charge of the Sudder Stations of Districts as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, are allowed to count such service towards the periodical increments of their pay as Uncovenanted Medical Officers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon T. H. Hendley, of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C Griffith, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for four months from the 1st May 1871, to visit Kussowlie and the Hills North of Deyrah on private affairs.

Captain, Brevet Major, Henry Gidoin Jenkins, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for twenty months.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Charles Bonnor Chalmers, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Sea and the Colonies, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 20 months, under the regulations of 1796.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, Henry Charles Kemble, Cadre of late 3rd European Light Cavalry, to be Captain from 22nd February 1871, in the room of Captain G. W. C. Plowden, 21st Hussars, exchanged to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Marshall Pritchard Moriarty, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Charles Kikelly, M B., of the Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

Captain, Brevet Major, John Philip Anthony Theobald, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for three months, embarking at Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Evers, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.—To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Murray MacGregor, Bombay Cavalry, 12th April 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Need, Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Curtis Drury, Bengal Staff Corps, 14th April 1871.

Captain Mansfeldt George Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the 10th April 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon-Major Frederick Morrison Clifford, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with effect from the 31st March 1871.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain G. C. Bird, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, and officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant, as a temporary arrangement until further orders, in room of Captain C. S. Maclean, appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Captain T. O. Underwood, 3rd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer during the period Captain Bird may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Captain B. C. R. Clifford, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain J. H. Broome, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. A. Money, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Captain Clifford.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Captain W. C. Anderson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain A. Vivian, or until further orders.

Captain F. A. Bertie, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Captain Anderson.

Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood, 1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the period Lieutenant R. O. Hutchinson may officiate as Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, or until further orders.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Captain J. B. Slater, officiating Wing Officer, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant G. W. Anson, placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces. Captain Slater will continue to officiate as Wing officer in addition to the duties of 2nd Wing Subaltern.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant L. R. H. D. Campbell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant H. Howell, or until further orders.

The services of Captain R. G. Loch, of the 20th Hussars, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 25th March 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory leave for one month is granted to Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Central India.

Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Indore State Railway, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 26th January last, the date on which he passed the prescribed examination.

Messrs. R. Ewing and H. Beahan, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, Central India, are promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from 14th January 1871

The services of Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, R.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 24th current.

Three months' leave is granted to Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, for the purpose of studying the Native languages.

Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, employed under the Jeypore Durbar, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st September 1870.

Mr. P. P. Dease is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice and posted to the Punjab Railway Branch, with effect from 1st April 1871.

Mr. J. Donaldson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and posted to Bengal.

Mr. G. W. W. Barclay, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from the 27th March 1871.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	[illegible] Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	[illegible]	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta	[illegible]ay	Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Maur[illegible]		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Vingorla, April 24.
	Shiraz (s)	Templeton	Joddah, April 9.
	Jourdain	Annandean	Newport, Nov. 9.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool.
	Oberon	Towill	Liverpool.
	Rialto	Babot	Liverpool.
	Orchis (s)	Crawford	Liverpool.

The steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Ashgrove, to Liverpool.
Ship Hydrabad, to Liverpool.
Ship Futteh Memon, to Penang and Singapoore.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April			
22	Red Riding Hood	Henderson	Natal, Feb. 13.
	Kassa	Lungros	
23	Busheer (s)	Sharp	Moulmein, April 16.
	Star of Greece	Shaw	London, Jan. 14.
	Backia Letchmy	Wamick	Colombo, April 3.

DEPARTURE.

April			
22	London		

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne (s), 100 barrels Stockholm tar, S S Narrelwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 11 cases oilmanstores, G H Ameeroodin; 16 cases oilmanstores, and 5 cases medicine, D B A Hoosan; 52 packages dealwood planks, Treacher & Co; 25 cases old tom, A Dorabjee; 50 cases old tom, S Rustomjee.

City of Seringapatam, 873 kegs and 4 casks iron nails, Eliza Tinsley; 100 cases table salt, 10 cases currants, and 424 cases oilmanstores, R Angus & Co; 100 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

The Tweed, 4 cases chablis, Payne & Co; 53 cases sherry, 9 cases hock, and 6 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Albuera, 3 cases whiskey, and 6 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

India (s), 73 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Pandora, 30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Girvan, 75 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Collingwood (s), 3 cases sherry, 30 cases claret, and 4 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Galatea, 16 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 15 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Challenge (s), 1 bale cotton, G F Pim & Co; 52 bales cotton, J Dewjee; 94 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, M Soorjee.

Roumania, 2 bales wool, E Visram; 36 bales cotton, V Lowjee Son; 125 bales cotton, M Luckmedass; 55 bales cotton, T Namidass; 40 bales cotton, L Enderjee; 50 bales cotton, M Ruttonsee; 95 bales cotton, S Ludha; 28 bales cotton E Visram; 50 bales cotton, D Gapejee.

Bonnie Dundee, 50 bales cotton, D Lalldass; 80 bales cotton, B Vizboocun, 315 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touch & Co.

Western Belle, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 1,000 bundles linseed, S Mooljee; 4 bales cotton, Berhend Brothers.

Hannah Law, 1 bale cotton, G F Pim & Co; 161 bales cotton, B Manchund; 1,500 bundles gall, S Vagjee; 85 bales cotton, D Cursondass.

Gatineau, 50 bales cotton, H Jaitha; 517 bundles nux vomica, S S Mahomed

Helen Scott, 1,000 bundles gall, P Naranjee, 1,000 bundles gall S Vagjee; 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Berar (s), 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Lorne (s), 500 bundles gall, S Vagjee; 200 bales cotton, Hutchison, Dods & Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 325 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 50 bales wool, Bebanjee; 100 bales wool, V Vuria; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 100 bales wool, V Lilladhur

Trent (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 500 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 56 bales wool, R Vussonjee.

Baron Macaulay, 1,350 bales wool, W Nicol & Co; 60 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 620 bundles gall, R Morarjee.

Americana, 150 bundles ambahuldic, M Sewjee.

Andaman, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

Tennyson, 100 bales cotton, C A Dickinson; 3,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 54 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Robert Kerr, 138 bundles myrabolams, R Mahomed; 50 bales cotton, R Dadabhoy, Cama & Co.

Thunderbolt, 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

Ashgrove, 720 bundles myrabolam, D Amursey.

Magdala (s), 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Kirkwood, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 86 bags rapeseed, N Heerjee.

Euxine, 5 0 bales cotton, Brerhend Brothers.

St Felins, 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 4 cases M of P shells, G H Fazul & Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co; 107 bales wool, G Sigg & Co; 20 bales hides, A Habibhoy.

Golconda (s), 94 pieces E teeth, N Damoder; 36 cases tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 50 cases olibanum, L Dattoo; 101 boxes silver ingots, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FOR HAVRE.

Varuna, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Red Cross, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Hydrabad, 1,300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Esk, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Brrar (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 152 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, S Tyeb & Co.

Apis (s), 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blacherk & Co; 3 0 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co; 600 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 860 slabs tin, A G Gumpert & Co; 2 bales munjet, and 75 H N cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Apis, (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co; 13 slabs tin, and 200 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 21 bags coffee, G Sigg & Co; 10 bags black pepper, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 1 case cardamons, A Ahmedbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 1 box silver dollars, A L Ahmed; 12 chests M opium, H A N Momed; 2 chests M opium, C Bhimjee; 7 chests M opium, M Manockjee & Co; 1 chest M opium, E Noo din & Co; 8 chests M opium, R Habibbhoy; 15 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 10 chests M opium, D Rutnagur & Co; 34 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 16 chests M opium, E Hamid; 12 chests M opium, E Ellias; 12 chests M opium, R Premsook; 17 bales cotton, John Scott & Co; 22 chests M opium, C Ebram; 23 chests M opium, J Dulsookroy; 5 chest M opium, K Hurmookray; 11 chests M opium, H J M A Khaluk; 17 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 54 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 16 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 6 chests M opium, S Ramchunder.

New Margaret, 164 bales cotton, C Poonumchund; 25 cases broken glass, H Noormamed; 170 cases broken glass, C Naujee; 212 packages, olibanum, H Lalljee; 19 cases olibanum, H Khan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 4 chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 87 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 32 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 5 chests M opium, D Runsook; 19 chests M opium, C Ebram; 40 chests M opium, C Jusraz; 14 chests M opium, C Bomanjee; 20 chests M opium, V Jaitadass; 6 chests M opium, J Ramjee; 9 chests M opium, G Coondlall.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	April 29	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	May 8	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 1	11 A.M.	
China	April 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	May 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	April	29	Wednesday	August	30
Do	May	6	Do	September	6
Do	do	13	Do	do	13
Do	do	20	Do	do	20
Do	do	27	Saturday	do	30
Wednesday	do	31	Do	October	7
Do	June	7	Do	do	14
Do	do	14	Do	do	21
Do	do	21	Do	do	28
Do	do	28	Do	November	4
Do	July	5	Do	do	11
Do	do	12	Do	do	18
Do	do	16	Do	do	25
Do	do	22	Do	December	2
Do	August	6	Do	do	9
Do	do	9	Do	do	16
Do	do	16	Do	do	23
Do	do	23	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent viâ Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.				At Noon.	
Thursday	April	27	Wednesday	September	13
Wednesday	May	10	Do	do	27
Do	do	24	Thursday	October	12
Do	June	7	Do	do	26
Do	do	21	Do	November	9
Do	July	5	Do	do	23
Do	do	19	Do	December	7
Do	August	2	Do	do	21
Do	do	16	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	do	30	Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.				At Noon.	
Wednesday	May	10	Wednesday	September	27
Do	June	7	Thursday	October	26
Do	July	5	Do	November	23
Do	August	2	Do	December	21
Do	do	30	Do	Jan. 1872	18

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—April 25th, at Cheltenham, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson, R. E., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLIS—April 26th, at Maria Hill, the wife of C. J. Wallis, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—April 17th, at Mooteeharee, Chumparun, the wife of Samuel Cooper, Esq., of a son (still born)

HULL—April 21st, at No. 17, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. E. Hull, Esq., of Goalundo, of a son.

NUTT—April 20th, at "The Glen," Mussoorie prematurely, the wife of Major Justinian A. Nutt, 109th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DODSWORTH—LANDALE—April 17th, at Buxar, by the Rev. C.J. Thompson, H. S. Dodsworth, of Azimghur, to Lucy Mary, younger daughter of Basil R. Landale, Esq., of Doomraon.

ST. JOSEPH—BROADWAY—April 20th, at Patna, by the Rev. D. P. Broadway, John St. Joseph, Esq., to Ellen Amelia, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. P. Broadway.

DEATHS.

HOGG—April 17th, at Madras, Anna, wife of Mr. C.A. M. Hogg, aged 34 years and 10 months.

NICOLLS—April 22nd, at 37, Chowringhee, Gladys Mary Lousia, the infant twin-daughter of Colonel Nicolls, R. E., aged 4 days.

NUTT—April 22nd, at "The Glen," Mussoorie, Arthur Armitage, son of Major Justinian A. Nutt, 109th Regiment, aged 11 months.

STEWART—April 8th, at Sea, between Calcutta and Madras, Amy Rose, daughter of R. M. Stewart, Esq., B. A., aged 4 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

WHEN the news arrived that Mr. Robert Lowe had proposed a tax on lucifer matches and had substituted a percentage instead of a poundage in regard to the Income tax, we all felt that it was a proud day for Sir Richard Temple. He had already been declared by Lord Mayo superior to the Gladstones and Woods and Lewises where the making of estimates was concerned. That was a disputable honour, and when it was accorded to Sir Richard, it was challenged at once by the impertinent newspapers. But there was something substantial, indisputable in the fact that an English Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Chancellor a Robert Lowe, had sought and found a model in the works of an Indian Finance Minister who has been accused of displaying a "poverty of invention." How "small" we all felt and doubtless looked when the telegram came to hand. Here were the great, the unique inventions of our Sir Richard, adopted, let us hope with ample acknowledgments and a full recognition of the merits of the inventor, by the financial workman in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. Alas, the triumph of our Minister has been shortlived. By appropriating Sir Richard's devices, Mr. Lowe has evoked a riot, and has nearly overthrown the Gladstone Ministry! He has been the cause of roughs in Palace Yard, and a close division in the House of Commons. Ministers, in a House of 491, tellers included, could only secure a majority of *Twenty-seven*! Such is the consequence of going to the Khuds of Simla and the Marble Hall of Calcutta for fiscal devices!

We have no doubt that the division was in the main a party fight, and that a large number of the Opposition took advantage of the discontent in the ministerial ranks, now notorious, to damage but not to throw out the Government. The Disraelites are not prepared to oust the Government; they have not a majority or an approach to one; and they could only have run Mr. Gladstone so hard by means of votes from his own side. Then there is quite as much dissension on one side as on the other, and if Mr. Disraeli got a chance majority he would probably find it impossible to form a working ministry. Nevertheless, the Lucifer match division shows pretty plainly that the popularity of the Gladstone Government is on the wane, and that the House of Commons is aware of the fact. It is not unlikely that ministers are "safe for this session," as the phrase goes, but it is most unlikely, unless "something turns up," that they will live through another session.

THE statement of Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag must have been a great relief to M. Thiers. At present the Germans who occupy the eastern plateau overlooking Belleville and La Villette and the forts about St. Denis and Aubervilliers are equal to an immense reinforcement of the National Army. If they were not in these strong places troops from the National side would have to hold them, and the strength of the forces serving the French Government would be diminished in proportion. Having the Germans on the east and north M. Thiers is relieved from all anxiety on that side, since he can depend absolutely on the Germans to keep the forts against all comers, whereas it is not even now clear that he can trust his own troops entirely and without misgivings. Until the final Treaty of Peace is actually signed, M. Thiers can rely upon these hostile auxiliaries to guard positions on a most important side of Paris, and he is thus left free to concentrate his whole strength on comparatively narrow fronts of attack. The points selected are the forts Issy and Vanves, and the Seine south-west of Valerien; and these two are doubtless connected through Sevres. The bad sign is that M. Thiers really makes little way with his attacks. That he holds the stone bridge of Neuilly is a strong point in his favour, but it is equally plain that the rebels hold the islands a little below, and thus hinder a passage from Courbevoie or Asnières. How much of Neuilly is held by each party is uncertain. The protracted operations of the besiegers do not prove so much their weakness as it proves the strength of the outworks erected by Trochu to guard the space between the enceinte and the Seine. Even the Germans would have failed to storm the outworks much more Paris, for as Napoleon said *men* merely can defend fortifications, even against troops; while men in the open are no match for troops. The best ally of M. Thiers would be a counter revolution in Paris, and if the siege continues much longer the restraints, loss of trade, vexation, and confiscation, and physical privations may create a counter-revolution. From any point of view the prospect is full of horror.

WHATEVER may be the case in other parts of China it is tolerably manifest that, in the extreme North, the "barbarian" is a very unwelcome person. His presence in Tien-tsin and Peking is not regarded with either favour or indifference; and however desirable and politic it may be to stand up for treaty rights, we ought to make a reasonable allowance for feelings which, after all, are the most natural in the world. We may have, now, something more serious to deal with than the feelings of the people. For some time "warlike preparations," on the part of the Chinese Government, have been repeated every mail, and the circular to the Ministers of the Treaty Powers, telegraphed yesterday, implies that the Government has a policy, which it will, or at least may, threaten to support by arms. A curious anxiety respecting torpedoes is mentioned in the Shanghai papers; "orders for a quantity" had come down from Peking, and foreign merchants had been sounded on the subject of supplying them. "Rumours from all parts of the country that China is preparing for war" reach the foreign world; and the circular, some knowledge of which had leaked out, is said to have created a stir in diplomatic circles. Nor is it surprising. The demands formulated in the circular are of a war-creating kind. The status and the conduct of the missionaries, their rights and franchises, are set forth in the treaty. That the missionaries, especially the Catholics, have irritated the mandarins as well as the populace, needs no proof—the brutal outburst of superstitious fanaticism at Tien-tsin places that above all question. The diplomatists hold that the mob were not inspired by any animus against the foreigners as foreigners, but as Catholic, not because they were Catholics and taught the Christian religion, but because they filled their asylums with children against the wishes of the Chinese. But the circular goes further than this. It does more than demand the abolition of the female schools—it prohibits religious teaching, we suppose open teaching, for the limitation of the number of converts recognizes the fact that converts may be made; and it goes on to limit the rights of missionaries to an extent quite incompatible with the treaty stipulations. Moreover, it lays down the important rule that no compensation shall be awarded in case other massacres occur. The circular, in short, betrays a strong dislike to the missionary element, and a wish to repress its operations and influence; and that strong dislike implies some ground at least for its existence. It implies that the missionaries have over-stepped the bounds of discretion, as it is the nature of missionaries to do. Now, it is too late to inquire whether it was judicious to stipulate for such large franchises as the missionaries enjoy by treaty. The thing has been done, and although the extreme demands of the Chinese Government cannot be conceded, the just grounds for those demands ought to be recognized by the Treaty Powers. The missionaries do a great deal of good, but they do a great deal of harm, and their harmful tendencies ought to be restrained in justice to ourselves as well as the natural feelings of the Chinese. A Missionary War in China would be a scandal; yet it is a missionary war to which we are now liable. The circular also implies that the Court of Peking thinks it understands Western politics, and that since there are quarrels in Europe, whereby the power of France has been diminished, China may strike at the people under French protection. But in such a cause there would be no division among the Treaty Powers, and the helplessness of the French would not save the Peking Government from the penalty of any serious violation of treaties. The cause of one foreign nation is, in China, the cause of all, and the rights of all are involved in the new demands put forward by the imperial Government. Unless the Chinese Foreign Office intends war it has made a mistake. If it intends war the pretext is of little moment.

MR. E. C. BAYLEY, C.S.I., has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

WE are informed that a Nagur was murdered in Rajcote by a Mahomedan fanatic during the last Mohurrum festival.

MR. R. B. CHAPMAN has been confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

THE inquest held at Madras on the body of Assistant Surgeon McPherson, who died somewhat suddenly, has found that heart disease was the cause of death.

THE "Englishman" regrets to learn that the publication of the Pada Text of the Rig Veda, which was some time ago undertaken in England, has been indefinitely postponed.

IT is stated that the munsiffs have rather a hard time of it in Chittagong, as unsuccessful suitors have a habit of setting fire to the house of the judge who decided against them.

THE Secretary of State has approved of a rule laid down by the Government of India that Warrant Medical Officers shall, on attaining the age of 55, be examined as to fitness, and, if reported qualified, retained for three years, retirement being then compulsory.

THE following explanation of the late Kuki raids comes from Chittagong:—A daughter of the Kuki chief having died, a number of men's heads were wanted to burn with her dead body, and his subjects loyally proceeded across our frontier to collect the requisite material.

THE Governor General in Council has directed that military officers employed in departments and medical officers who may desire to retire from the service, shall, in all cases, submit their applications to retire to the Adjutant General through the heads of their departments.

THE rules under Act VIII. of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants), drawn up by the Government of Bombay with reference to the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbee castes in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, have been confirmed by the Government of India.

THE storm of Friday night caused (says our Allahabad contemporary), besides a vast amount of material damage, distressing loss of life. Eleven men are known to have been killed in this district by the hail: and there are reports, not yet however verified, of seven more deaths from the same cause.

THE two sections of the Hongkong and Shanghai line were spliced on the 5th instant at Video Island, and messages were received from the Cella reporting that the line was in good working order. Some days would be needed to complete the apparatus and offices of the Company at the Shanghai side.

THE "Daily Examiner" is responsible for the statement that "the Government of India has suggested to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India the necessity of revising the salaries of the Government civil officers in this country and has recommended that Mr. F. S. Chapman, of the Bombay Civil Service, should be appointed to that special duty."

THE "Pioneer" informs us that the rules for the suppression of infanticide are to be at once put in force in the district of Etah, as from the returns lately submitted by the magistrate it appears that the crime exists there pretty generally. The Rahtores are the principal offenders, and among them one of the chief offenders is supposed to be the Rajah of Rampore, the head of the clan.

THE Governor General in Council has directed that Rule 3 under section 26 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code be struck out, and that the following rule be added as No. 3 to chapter 13 of that code:—"An officer permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it." This rule applies generally.

MAHMOOD, a correspondent of the "Allygur Institute Gazette," under-graduate at Christ's College, Cambridge, congratulates himself, "without vanity," on having in his own person demonstrated that "Mussulmen can live at an English University without finding the least difficulty in the discharge of their duties to God, and that wine is not a necessity to a native of a warm climate even in so cold a country as England."

THE Secretary of State in a despatch, dated 23rd February 1871, has decided, "with reference to the case of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Rose, that an Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General who obtains a furlough on sick certificate under the rules of 1868 within three years of last return to duty, and who consequently vacates his staff appointment, shall receive during such leave the English furlough pay of his rank and standing."

A DESPATCH of the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 16th March last, runs as follows:—

In continuation of my Financial despatch dated the 5th January last, No. 2, I have to request that the rate of exchange therein fixed for officers' remittances and effects may be adopted by you in the recovery in India from Civil Engineers, mechanics and others, of the portions of their salaries which have been made payable to their families in this country.

I take this opportunity of informing you that the privilege of making family allotments will, for the future, as a general rule, be strictly confined to the class of mechanics, boilermarkers, &c., who would probably find it very difficult to make remittances through ordinary channels. Special cases, however, will be considered and decided on their merits.

You will make the necessary communication to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

ENGINEER officers will be interested in the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 16th February 1871:—

Your letter No. 335, dated 7th December 1870, reports your having decided, with reference to an appeal from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Roberts, Royal (Madras) Engineers, that service in India alone can entitle an officer of Royal Engineers to furlough under Indian rules.

This decision is in accordance with my despatch of 24th March 1870, No. 81, and is confirmed.

I also approve of your having ruled that an Engineer officer of the Imperial list, who, after completing a period of seven years' service in India, may serve for a time out of India, and then return for a second tour, shall be entitled to take a furlough after a service of one year from date of return.

NATIVES (we quote the "Pioneer") now and then say a good thing without meaning it. We have all heard of the Bengalee who, when an English traveller pushed rather violently, but accidentally, against him on a railway platform, started back and exclaimed, "Sare, is this your boasted British jurisprudence?" A short time ago, in a court in the Central Provinces, a native put forward a claim as heir to some property. Before the case came on for hearing, the head clerk, an intelligent native, thus spoke to the Deputy Commissioner on the subject—"Sir, it is rumoured in the bazaar that the claimant in this case has no legal right to the property —in fact, sir, it is stated by people who know his history that he is a *demi-official* son!" Red tape is not so dry after all.

DESCRIBING a "garden party by moonlight" the Pagulpore correspondent of the "Pioneer" narrates the following incident:—

It so happens that in Pagulpore we have several hansom cabs, so that this very necessary feature was not lacking to make the resemblance to cremonie complete. It really did one's heart good to see them rattling along with load after load of revellers; the gallant owner of *one* of them (a gay young sub of 40, *and wild as a colt*) took into his head to tool his own trap about; capitally "made up" as a London cabman. He kept up the rôle with the greatest spirit, "chaffing" and slanging away in perfect style. I arrived at the gardens just in time to overhear an amusing altercation between him and Blight, through whose buggy back he had managed to drive one of his shafts to the extent of a foot or more. B. was standing up *pallidus via*, and declaming with much fistic action over the hood of the buggy, hammering away at it after the manner of Mr. Punch in the show —"This buggy, sir," I heard him stammer out vehemently as I approached; "this buggy, sir, is—a—a —*paid* for, sir. Whatever may be the case with that 'contrivance on wheels' of *yours—this*, sir, is—a—a—*my own—mine*—" "All right, Guv'nor," says *Cabby*— "your own *mine* is it? well I'll sneak a new *shaft* in it for yer, that's all! Don't bust and spoil your beauty!"

MILITARY ITEMS.

Lieutenant H. T. Bulkley, Staff Corps, who was on furlough on the 1st July 1868, has elected the furlough regulations of 1868.

Colonel J. W. Bristow, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. E. Cox, Madras General List, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major-General J. Fordyce, R. A., Commanding Sirhind Division, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Colonel E. C. Beale, Commandant 22nd Regiment at N. I., to act on the Brigade Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General Lynch, K.L.S., on furlough, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B.M.S., Bombay, to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Captain Beckley, 105th Regiment, Captain Kepworth, 106th Regiment, Captain Bridge, 2/21st. Fusiliers, Ridingmaster Sampson, Royal Horse Artillery, and such other officers as may appear before it.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RETIREMENT OF THE GERMANS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

In yesterday's sitting of the German Reichstag, Prince Bismarck declared that the Paris forts would only be surrendered after the final conclusion of peace, even if the first instalment of the indemnity should have previously been paid.

No change has taken place before Paris.

The bombardment of Forts Vanves and Issy continues.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE MATCH TAX BY WORKMEN.

A large crowd of workmen assembled before the Houses of Parliament yesterday, with petitions against the tax on lucifer matches. Some disorders took place and the police interfered.

In the House of Commons last night a motion, brought forward by Mr. White, condemning the measures proposed in the Budget, was rejected after a long discussion by 257 against 230 votes.

THE TWO-THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

The following is the result of the 2,000 Guineas Race:—

Bothwell .... 1st.
Sterling .... 2nd.
King of the Forest .... 3rd.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Lowe withdrew his motion for a tax on lucifer matches; he said he would propose another project on Thursday next.

The Paris belligerents have taken advantage of the armistice to repair the barricades and to construct others.

No change has occurred in the situation before the Capital.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steadier.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet but prices were unchanged.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE 19TH MADRAS N. I.

MADRAS, 26TH APRIL.

Government has ordered one company of 19th Regiment to return immediately to Madras to be dismissed. The men will receive pay until their dismissal.

THE DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR intends to leave for Mahableshwur by way of the Bankote River this evening in the s.s. May Frere.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A EUROPEAN SENT TO JAIL.

AT the Small Cause Court, on Tuesday, a case was called for hearing before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge, in which the Bombay Gas Company were the plaintiffs, and W. B. Cobden, a European, was defendant. The action was to recover Rs. 40, and a verdict was given against the defendant in his absence. The defendant came into Court some time afterwards, and was told that a decree against him had been passed. Defendant said that he had been dancing attendance in Court from an early hour and had left it to go to see a doctor. The Judge told him it was his own fault, whereupon defendant waxed warm and insisted that the judge, being paid on behalf of the public, was bound to wait for him (the defendant), who was one of the public. The judge ordered a bailiff to arrest defendant for contempt of court, but defendant, who was armed with a stick, defied any one to touch him—him, who was an Englishman. Mr. Manockjee repeated his order. It was suggested to the defendant to apologize, but he declined to do so. He was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of two days' imprisonment. Defendant refused to pay the fine, and was sent to jail.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, Captain Hancock in the chair. The following resolutions were passed, but the discussion of the financial situation was deferred until a special meeting to be held on 8th May.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Homejee Cursetjee Dady—"That the minutes of the members of the committee appointed by the Bench on 9th June 1869, 'to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relations to the executive officers of the Municipality and the relation of the Bench and its officers to Government,' be printed and circulated."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by the Municipal Commissioner—"That the papers in connection with the report of the Visiting Justices be recorded."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—"That the report of the select committee for the control of Hindoo cemetries be recorded."

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by the Municipal Commissioner—"That the abstracts of Municipal accounts for the first quarter of 1871 be printed and circulated to the Justices as early as possible."

Proposed by Mr. Manisty and seconded by the Chairman "That the letter which Mr. Pratt has sent to the Bench and which has been published, be recorded, and that the letter now mentioned by the Chairman as having just been received by him should lie on the table."

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Ragoonath Narayen Cotia—"That the following Gentlemen be requested to report upon objections raised by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., and Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., and as to the necessity for in sending phosphorus or any other inflammable substance not at present provided for in the bye-laws—the Hon. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and Dr. Lyon."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by the Municipal Commissioner—"That a special general meeting of the Justices be convened on Monday, the 8th May, at 2 p.m., to consider the question of the withdrawal by Government of the grant for police, and to revise the Budget allotments for the current year; and that the Finance Committee be requested to report on the subject in the interim."

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, and seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—"That a select committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Government remonstrating against the withdrawal by Government of their contribution to the police fund of the Municipality and praying for its continuance. The committee to consist of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Narayen Wassodew, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—"That the list of accepted tenders referred to in the report of the Finance Committee be laid on the table."

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.—"That the petition referred to in number three of the report of the Finance Committee be laid on the table."

Proposed by Mr. Narrayen Wassodew, and seconded by Mr. Mahadeo N. Shirgaonker—"That the consideration of their auditors' report be deferred till the next general meeting to be convened on the 8th proximo."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by the Municipal Commissioner—"That the Bench concurs with the committee that if tramways are made in Bombay, they should be made by the Corporation They consider that the Municipality is not yet in a position to undertake the work. The committee should be thanked for their report, and the consideration upon it should stand over for the present."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

APPENDED is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 13th April 1871:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,54,30,050	99,69,596	1,42,42,231	2,76,42,800
Madras	72,77,040	61,00,726	17,28,404	78,29,130
Bombay	4,31,94,220	2,79,88,658	1,31,49,861	4,52,31,890
Allahabad	54,38,800	51,81,219	11,03,291	62,84,510
Lahore	44,80,040	62,21,913	7,00,037	69,21,950
Calicut	9,83,610	7,91,041	1,00,089	8,91,090
Trichinopoly	3,48,390	9,74,321	1,00,059	10,74,320
Vizagapatam	3,73,100	2,35,041	1,00,059	3,35,100
Nagpore	26,53,170	20,09,168	5,47,902	25,57,070
Kurrachee	23,20,590	42,20,854	5,00,106	47,20,961
Akola	18,73,900	8,84,000	......	8,84,030
Total	10,43,72,910	6,45,76,517	3,22,72,009	10,43,72,910

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 26th April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th April, 11 A.M.; via Turkey, 25 April, 8-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th April, 11-40 A.M.; via Turkey, 25th April, 9 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at noon on Tuesday, when there were present the Right Honorable Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding; the Honorable S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Honorable H. P. St. G. Tucker; the Honorable the Advocate General; the Honorable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Honorable Colonel M. K. Kennedy; the Honorable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Honorable G. M. Stewart; and the Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft.

A petition from the managing committee of the Poona Sarwajanick Sabba against the provisions of Bills Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of 1871 was presented to the Council, and it was agreed that it should lie on the table.

THE POLICE BILL PASSED.

The Honorable Mr. Ravenscroft moved that Bill No. 1 of 1871 be read a third time.

The Hon. the Advocate General (Mr. Scoble)—Sir, I was unable to attend on the last occasion when the Council met, and I therefore wish to take this opportunity of expressing entire concurrence in the principle of this bill. I have seen from the papers presented to the Council that the largest municipality in this Presidency except that of Bombay—I mean Surat—is of opinion that, because it has shown its intelligence by adopting the Municipal Act, it ought not to be called upon to pay any portion of the expenses of its police. But I think there is no force whatsoever in that argument. Where we find large bodies of men aggregated together, and large quantities of property accumulated in consequence, we generally find an increase in the criminal class, and greater necessity of providing for the maintenance of order and for the protection of life and property. I therefore think that as in large communities such as these municipalities a larger body of police is required to be maintained than in the rural districts, it is fair and just and reasonable to require these communities to contribute to a larger extent than the inhabitants of the rural districts to the maintenance of the police of the zillah in which the municipalities are situated. It has also been suggested that some of the municipalities which have been constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850 are so small, and possess such small means, that to call upon them to contribute towards the cost of their police would be a great hardship upon them; but as I understood from your Excellency that the sum proposed to be raised under this bill was to be in round numbers 1½ lakh of rupees, I conceive it will not be necessary for Government to go down so low in the scale as to require any contribution from those municipalities which have so infinitesimally small a revenue that it is hard to see any reason for their being municipalities at all. I find, Sir, that there is in the Sholapore district a municipality, that of Sané, which raises the enormous municipal revenue of Rs. 88 per annum, and of course it would be an absurdity to ask from such a community the cost of its police, as the whole of its revenue would be absorbed by the payment of one policeman. And, as you Excellency reminds me, two-thirds of the revenue of that flourishing municipality are absorbed by its municipal establishment, so that the balance for police would be small indeed. I find, however, on reference to the last administration report of this Presidency, that in the Northern Division there are altogether fifty-three municipalities, fifteen of which enjoy incomes of over Rs. 10,000 a year; and the largest of these is the city of Surat, which enjoys an income of Rs. 3,89,158. I find that in the Southern Division there are 137 municipalities, whereof 14 have incomes of upwards of Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the largest of which is the municipality of Poona, which has an income, according to the last report, of Rs. 1,29,827. And I find that the twenty-nine municipalities which are thus shown by the public records to possess an income exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, among them enjoy an annual municipal revenue of Rs. 13,14,971. Now, in order to raise the amount which I understand it is proposed by Government to take under this bill, it will not be necessary by any means to approach the maximum of twenty per cent. on the gross revenue which has been allowed by this Council, and it will not, I think, be necessary to touch a single municipality whose income is less than Rs. 10,000. I apprehend, therefore, that there is no force whatever in the objection that this bill will be a burden upon municipalities already struggling under the burden of local taxation, but that it will affect only those which can be fairly and justly called upon to contribute, either altogether or in part, to the cost of their police. For these reasons I shall record my vote in favour of this bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE BILL FOR TAXING THE RURAL NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft in moving the second reading of Bill No. II. of 1871 said—The bill which we are about to consider, is a bill to impose taxes on the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay. It may be, perhaps, convenient, if I should explain here, why it is proposed to impose a tax on the rural non-agricultural, and to pass over without any taxation, the rural agricultural classes. The reason why it is proposed that those whose sole occupation is that of husbandry, should be exempted from the operation of this bill, is, because under Act No. III. of 1869, a local rate of one anna in every rupee of rent paid, either to the Government, or, in the case of alienated land, to inamdars, is already exacted from all tenants, for the benefit of the local funds, to be expended for educational purposes, and for the improvement and opening up of the districts where these funds are obtained. Now, no equivalent burden is thrown on the rural non-agricultural classes; and, as His Excellency in his exhaustive speech, showing our financial condition, proved the necessity of taxation being raised to a certain extent, I think you will all agree with me, that as there *is* a deficiency to be met by some means or other, we cannot do better than indent upon the rural non-agricultural classes. The Council will see, that by section 3 of this Act, the city of Bombay, which up to the 31st of March, paid only a portion, and from the first of this month will pay the whole of its police charges, as well as those Municipalities which under Act I. of 1871, will now be called upon to pay that portion of the police charges which Government in its wisdom may choose to impose, are both free from the operation of this Act. The reasons of this are so obvious that it is unnecessary I should dilate upon them; and I have no doubt that the Council will endorse the suggestions of the Select Committee. The Council will see by reference to section 7 of the bill, that the Select Committee added a proviso to the effect that no person or household whose annual means of livelihood do not exceed Rs. 150 per annum, shall be liable to assessment. My hon. friend, Mr. Tucker, whose lively sympathies on behalf of the natives of this country in general, and more especially on behalf of those who require a champion, are as notorious as they are creditable to him, fancied he had discovered a blot in the original bill when he saw that no exemption of that sort had been introduced. He therefore proposed that the exemption which I have just read should be introduced into the bill; and, the majority being of his opinion, the exemption was added. But in commercial matters, we find, as in railways, that the third class, passengers pay more towards the revenues of railroads than the first and second classes combined, so under this Act, as it originally stood, the third class householders would have paid more than the first and second class householders combined; and when we consider that all the money we should have collected from the third class householders is the large annual sum of Re. 1-8, or in English money 3 shillings, per head, I must say that I very much regret that the exemption was carried against my wish;—in fact, I have felt it my duty to propose an amendment that the exemption be omitted from the bill; and it will be discussed in due course of time. But as a sort of compromise I have also proposed that third class householders, instead of paying Re. 1-8 as was originally intended, shall only pay Re. 1; though I must say that if that second amendment is overruled, I shall not be at all sorry. The Council will also perceive that as regards classes 1 and 2 the Select Committee raised the rates from Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½, to Rs. 6 and Rs. 3; and I trust the Council will endorse our alterations. With the view of avoiding all reason for evasion, and of doing away with the necessity of minute examination into incomes, the frame-work of the bill was modelled on the plainest and simplest principles; I do not think there are any other points which require discussion at this stage; and therefore I beg to propose that the bill be now read a second time.

The Hon. the Advocate General—I have to express my concurrence in the general principle of this bill also, and I do so on the ground that where the necessity for further taxation is cast upon the State it is the duty of the State to endeavour to raise that further taxation as far as it legitimately may by equalising so far as it possibly can the pressure of taxation on all classes of the community subject to its rule, and that, Sir, I think will be the tendency of this bill. After a careful investigation according to such means as I

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possess of the details of the Budget which were so ably laid before the Council by your Excellency some few days ago, I find no reason whatsoever for supposing that your Excellency's Government has fixed at too high an amount the sum which it will be necessary, not only for this year, but probably for some years to come, to raise from the people of this Presidency in order to meet the deficit created in the Provincial Budget, by the low assignments which have been made for the provincial services by the Supreme Government; and I take it, Sir, it will be the duty of your Excellency to ask for, and it will be the duty of this Council to provide, in round numbers, the sum of ten lakhs of rupees per annum to meet that deficit. It seems to me that the Council in considering that question ought not to look merely to the exigencies of the present year. It may be that from retrenchments to be effected the whole sum of ten lakhs may not be required for the items of the expenditure which are set down in the Budget; but, Sir, unforeseen contingencies may arise which will more than swallow up any amount that may thus be saved. It is certain, according to my view of the matter, that we ought not take into consideration the sum of four lakhs of rupees, the proportion of the £200,000 of savings which the Government of India has for this year only made over to this Government. That is a source of revenue which will not last beyond the present year, and considering that before any new tax can be brought into operation several months must elapse, considering the difficulty of bringing new machinery for collecting the taxes into work, I think your Excellency's Government has adopted a wise and prudent course in treating those four lakhs as a windfall, constituting no part of the regular income to be calculated on by this Presidency, but forming a reserve fund to be drawn upon in case of any exigency. Now, your Excellency has stated that the necessity for this increased taxation has been cast on the Provincial Governments by the Supreme Government in consequence of the rate at which the allowances for the provincial services have been placed, and I think it is perfectly certain that these allowances are not likely to be increased for a considerable time to come. I find Lord Mayo, in a speech which he addressed to his Council on the 18th of March 1871, made a statement which I think it is of the utmost importance that this Council should consider in determining upon the means of supplying the provincial Government with the funds necessary to complete the amount required for the provincial expenditure. Lord Mayo said:—

"It is intended by the Supreme Government (and I think there should be no doubt on this point) that that sum should, for some time at all events, be a fixed sum. It is impossible to prophesy or say at present what can be done in the far future; but I should be misleading the local Governments if I were not to say that it is our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a number of years. I think it desirable that this should be perfectly understood, because one of our objects is the attainment of as great an amount of financial certainty as is possible. We believe that, in justice to other public claims which are certain hereafter to be made on imperial revenue, in view of increased charges for the payment of interest and other objects, we cannot, without recourse to large additional imperial taxation, increase this sum as now fixed to any very considerable amount. We know that, if it is necessary, the sums which have been hitherto allotted for this purpose can be increased by local taxation in a manner much less burdensome and much less offensive to the people than they could be by imperial taxation. If it is necessary or desirable to spend money, that money must come from some source. It is possible that the wants of the local Governments may increase, and I dare say they will; but if they do, we believe, after the most mature consideration, that these wants can better be supplied within the limit of the provinces themselves, than they can be by adding to the imperial taxation of the Empire and the general burdens of the people."

I take it, Sir, to be clear from these observations of the Viceroy, in the first place that the necessity for provincial taxation is recognized by the Supreme Government, and, in the second place, that it is not for this Council or for any Provincial Council to speculate on any increase on the allotments for the provincial service, at all events for a number of years; and I think, therefore, Sir, in seeking to provide this Government with the funds necessary for carrying on the administration of the Presidency, it is important to bear that fact in mind, for while our income is certain our necessities will increase. I for one sincerely hope that some of those heads of charge will go on increasing from year to year—I hope we shall see increased grants for education—I hope we shall see increased grants for medical services; and if, Sir, our necessities are on the increase in this manner from year to year, while our income, so far as supplied by the Imperial Government is concerned, is stationary, then I say it is necessary for us, in considering what is to be done under the circumstances in which the Council is placed, not to legislate for one year only, but to look forward to the number of years that Lord Mayo contemplates, and, if we can, at the outset assist your Excellency's Government in devising a scheme of taxation which will as our necessities increase provide the means of supplying them without recourse to perpetually new taxation. I therefore concur in what has been said by my honourable friend Mr. Ravenscroft, that it is desirable that the non-agricultural classes in the mofussil should be taxed. As my honourable friend has shown, those of them who do not live in municipalities and who do not pay land revenue are at present exempt from direct taxation—many of them have incomes equal to, if not larger than, those of the cultivators who are already assessed to the local funds and land revenue; and I see no reason on any principle of fairness or of justice why those should escape taxation, while their neighbours, the cultivators of the soil, are subject to it. We find in many of the towns which have not adopted the municipal system, in the cantonments attached to our military stations, and in the communities of fishermen who live along our coasts, large numbers of persons in the possession of very considerable annual incomes, not perhaps so much as to render them liable to the operation of the income-tax, but many possessing an income which would render them at least as liable to taxation as their agricultural brethren who live beside them. I think it is fair that those persons should be taxed; I think they will be reached by this bill; and on these grounds the principle of this bill has my support.

The bill was then read a second time, and the Council proceeded to consider it in detail.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were adopted without alteration.

In reference to section 7,

The Hon. Mr. Stewart pointed out that in this section allusion was made to the classes named in the schedule, and asked whether this was the proper time to consider whether it might not be desirable to have 4 classes instead of 3 in the schedule. The hon. mover of the Bill had given notice of an amendment to reduce the minimum fee from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1, and he thought it might be desirable to constitute a new class paying Rs. 2. His own knowledge of the rural population, he said, was so limited, that he hardly liked to express an opinion on a subject of this sort, but it seemed to him that such an alteration could be made with advantage if the amendment he referred to were passed.

His Excellency the President pointed out that the amendment would come more properly when the schedule was considered.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved that the words, "Provided always that no person or household whose annual means of livelihood do not exceed one hundred and fifty rupees shall be liable to assessment under this Act," forming the latter portion of the section, be omitted; and said he should also eventually, as a sort of supplement to this, propose that Re. 1 be substituted in the schedule for Re. 1-8. The Council would see that if the third class of householders were to be taxed according to the rate proposed in his second amendment, the sum to be obtained from them would be ridiculously small—namely, Re. 1, or in English money 2 shillings per annum; and, considering at this time the indirect taxes which these people paid, such as salt duties and other things, were very limited in amount, he thought they would agree with him that the sum they would have to pay under this bill would be so trifling that it would scarcely be necessary to exercise exemption in their favour. This, as he had pointed out before, was the opinion of those by whom the bill was drafted; but in the Select Committee, the addition was made of the words which he now proposed should be omitted. But one of the chief objects in drawing up the bill was to avoid all the minute scrutiny which was indispensable in the assessment of the income tax; and if they allowed the exemption to stand, it would open the door, upon the one hand to that attempt at evasion which under such circumstances was not unusual, and on the other hand would compel Government to use all the means in its power to see that its right dues were not withheld. These two reasons, he thought, were sufficient. And as he had said before, really the third class of householders were those who, as the bill originally stood, and as the rates stood originally, would have contributed most largely towards the funds which under this bill were hoped to be raised; and in fact he had no hesitation in saying that the amount which would be collected from the third class would equal, if it did not exceed, the amount from the first and second classes combined. And he had no doubt that were this exemption allowed and his amendment thrown out, the sum of about 4½ lakhs which His Excellency hoped they should be able to realise by this bill would not be obtained, and in that case, the Council would have the practical inconvenience of having to apply elsewhere for about a lakh and a half of rupees which had been counted upon with tolerable accuracy. That also was a consideration which ought to be borne in mind; and unless it could to be proved that the hardship upon these people was so great that it imperatively demanded some remedy, he trusted that the majority of the Council would think proper to vote in favour of his amendment and exclude the exemption.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart said that when this clause was under consideration by the committee he assented to the proviso which the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft had now moved should be omitted, on the ground that it was desirable that there should be some limit as to the class of people who would come under the operation of the Act, and an income of Rs. 150 per annum was fixed upon in order to exempt those whose payment would otherwise exceed one per cent. on their means of livelihood; but his reason for voting for the proviso would be entirely removed if the fee for the lowest class were made one rupee. But in any case he would be willing to vote for the removal of the proviso because on further consideration he was convinced that such an exemption would very materially affect the amount which it had been estimated this tax would yield, and that those whose incomes did not amount to Rs. 150 per annum represented so large a proportion of the population intended to come under this Act that the features of the bill would be entirely altered. He was therefore prepared to support Mr. Ravenscroft's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said—With reference to the amendment of section 7, proposed by my hon. friend Mr. Ravenscroft, I have to remark that the proviso was suggested by me to the Select Committee on the broad general principle that direct taxation should not be applied to classes subsisting on wages, whose earnings are only sufficient to give them the bare necessaries of a healthy existence. This appears to be one of the canons of taxation which are generally recognised by all political economists, and in my opinion direct taxation ought not to extend to such classes. I have listened very carefully to the objections which have been taken to this exemption, and notwithstanding that I admit that it will affect the amount which will be collected under this bill, yet, considering the way in which the operation of the bill has been now extended to all towns, with the exception of the limited number which will have to contribute to the support of their police, my opinion is that the amount raised, though it will not be so great as was originally anticipated, will not be reduced to the extent which my hon. friend thinks. I shall therefore support the proviso, though I admit that some of the objections taken to it are deserving of consideration.

His Excellency the President—I wish to say a few words on this subject, because while I am quite ready to admit the force of the argument that has been adduced by the last speaker, I think the Council should pause before they assent to the introduction of this proviso. And first I would say that I think it convenient to treat as quite distinct and separate questions the rate at which the tax is to be imposed and the exemption of a particular class—the exemption, rather, of all those who earn less than Rs. 150 per annum. For myself I should under any circumstances vote against reducing the amount imposed on the third class. The objections I have to this proviso are twofold—in the first place, it introduces a very unnecessary, and, I think, unwise distinction between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes of the same community. I think that when we impose a new system of taxation such as that which we are now devising, the whole principle of that system should be that it should affect all classes alike. Now, the result of this proviso would be that in the same village you will have the Government taking 6¼ per cent. from the agricultural-holder, although he probably pays only Rs. 2, Rs. 4, or Rs. 6 for the annual rent of his land—you will be taxing him at the rate of 6¼ per cent., and you will be allowing all those who have earned less than Rs. 150 per annum from any other source than the cultivation of land to escape taxation altogether. Now, I think that that in itself at once establishes an inequality of taxation between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes which it would be very indesirable to introduce. And then I think another objection to this proviso is that it will necessitate enquiries almost identical in form and principle to those which are made under the income-tax. It was the object of the Government by the plan they adopted in the bill of dividing roughly the population into three classes to prevent any minute enquiry into the incomes of those who would pay the tax. What was to be considered was the ability of the party to pay the rate of tax which was imposed upon him under the first, second, or third head. If he was only able to pay under the third head, then he would be put into the third class. But supposing he was unable to pay under the third head, then under the fifth clause of this bill power is given to Government to exempt him entirely from the payment of the tax. The only question under the bill as it was framed was the ability of the person to pay the tax imposed, but under this proviso the Collector will have a great deal more to enquire into, to satisfy himself not whether he is able to pay the tax, but whether by the exercise of his calling he earns Rs. 150, or Rs. 140, or Rs. 160, as the case may be. The bill now gives a power of appeal, and a number of details will have to be investigated which would have been perfectly unnecessary in the case of a person being called on to pay the tax, and pleading that he was unable to pay it. I have heard it said with reference to the fifth clause of this bill that there are a great number of people earning small monthly wages, peons attached to the mofussil courts, and others earning their Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per month, and that it would be very hard to tax them even under the third class. Granted. But then immediately the power of Government comes into play to exempt all such classes. For my own part I must confess that I think the most valuable feature of the bill was that it had nothing to do with a man's income, made no enquiry as to his income, but merely as to his ability to pay the tax, and I have said further that the proviso would introduce a very unnecessary and dangerous distinction between the agricultural and the non-agricultural classes. There is however another objection, which is this—that as the proviso enacts that no person whose income does not exceed Rs. 150 shall be liable under this Act, in the report of the committee they have justified the introduction of the limitation on the ground "that the committee are of opinion that below this limit direct taxation of the nature proposed is undesirable." Are you going to adopt that as a principle of your finance. If that be so, can you continue to levy 6¼ per cent. upon those among the agricultural classes whose gains fall below the limit under which you exempt the non-agricultural class? But if you admit that you cannot make an exemption in favour of the non-agricultural classes who earn less than Rs. 150 without at the sametime applying the same principle to the agricultural classes who now pay 6¼ per cent. on their incomes, however small their income is, I need not point out to the Council what the result of the adoption of such principle would be. At present there are something like 25 lakhs per annum raised for roads and other public works, besides a large amount for education by the 1 anna cess or the tax of 6¼ per cent. on the agricultural classes. Are you prepared to surrender a large proportion of these local funds? and to supply its place by a large amount of general taxation? Or if you are not prepared to do that, will you give up the important objects upon which that 1 anna cess is at present expended? Now, all these questions arise out of the adoption of this proviso, and, giving my hon. colleague Mr. Tucker every credit for his desire to interfere on behalf of the poorer classes, I must myself say I am unable to concur with him, when the results would be such as I have now pointed out.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words regarding the comparison which your Excellency has made between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes. I would remind your Excellency that the agriculturalists who are subject to the land cess are not the cultivators who subsist upon wages, but the holders of land assessed to the land revenue, that is, the peasant proprietors, to whom a valuable property has been given, or at any rate the use of a commodity supplied, which can be made productive by means of their individual industry. These two sections of the community are therefore not in the same position. If they were, both ought to be equally exempted.

His Excellency the President then put the question to the Council, when the proviso was omitted by a majority of three. For the retention of the proviso there voted Mr. Tucker, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; and for its omission Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Scoble, Mr. Sassoon, Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Ravenscroft.

In section 9 the time for payment was altered from fifteen days to one month after service of the notice.

No alteration was made in sections 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, but on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker the word "June" was substituted for the word "April" in line four of section 15.

In section 16 the words "one month" were substituted for "fifteen days" in line five.

The remaining sections having been passed over without alteration,

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said his name was down for an amendment in the schedule by altering the figures Re. 1-8 to one Re. 1, as the payment to be made by persons in the third class. When he proposed that amendment, it was on the supposition that Mr. Tucker would not offer any opposition to the cancelling of the proviso; but as there seemed to have been some misapprehension, and as his own private opinion was that Re. 1-8-0 should be maintained, he would ask leave to withdraw his amendment.

Leave was given to withdraw the amendment.

On the suggestion of His Excellency the President, the word rural in line two of the preamble was omitted, and the preamble as amended was adopted.

It was agreed that the bill should be read a third time next day (Wednesday), and the Council was then adjourned.

At the meeting held yesterday there were present the Right Honorable Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding; the Honorable H. P. St. G. Tucker; the Honorable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Honorable Colonel M. K. Kennedy; the Honorable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Honorable G. M. Stewart; and the Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft proposed the third reading of Bill No. 2 of 1871; and after some conversation the word 'January' in line four of section 8 was altered, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker to 'April.'

In section 15, the word 'June' was struck out of line four, and the word 'April' substituted; and in section 16, line six, the word 'twelve' was altered to the word 'nine.'

The title of the bill was then so altered as to read, "A Bill for imposing duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay."

The bill was then read a third time, and the Council adjourned.

BILL No. 2 OF 1871 AS PASSED.

The following is a copy of the "Bill for imposing duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay," as amended, and as passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday:—

Whereas it is expedient to impose duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay; it is enacted as follows—

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

"Collector" means the chief officer charged with the administration of a district in revenue matters, by whatever designation such officer is called.

"Sub-Collector" means any officer or class of officers authorized by Government to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Sub-Collector by this Act.

"Household" means the members of one family living together in the same house or in any portion of a house held as a separate tenement.

2. Nothing in this Act applies to non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's forces, or of Her Majesty's Indian forces who are not in civil employment.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the city of Bombay.

4. Nothing in this Act applies to towns and suburbs required under any law for the time being in force to provide for the cost of the police employed therein. Provided that the quartering of additional police under Bombay Act VII. of 1867 in any town or suburb shall confer no right to exemption under this section.

5. Government may from time to time by order wholly or partially exempt from the operation of this Act, any tribe or class of persons, and may from time to time modify or revoke such order. All orders, modifications, and revocations of orders made under this section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

6. Every person being a head of a household, or occupying a separate tenement, and not assessed to the cess leviable under the provisions of (Bombay) Act III. of 1869 on every rupee of land revenue, or who, being so assessed, carries on any profession, trade, or calling (whether on behalf of himself or of any other person) other than the cultivation of land, shall be required as hereinafter provided to pay a duty fixed by Government, not exceeding the duties specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

7. Every person required to pay such duty shall be assessed under one of the three classes specified in the said schedule according to the means of livelihood possessed by himself or the household of which he is the head. Subject to rules to be made by Government as hereinafter provided and to the control of the Collector, the Sub-Collector shall decide the class, if any, under which any person shall be assessed.

8. The Sub-Collector shall, on or before the first day of July 1871, and the first day of April of every subsequent year, make a list of the persons liable to pay duty under this Act, and such list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each person therein named and the class under which he is assessed.

Such list shall be filed in the office of the Sub-Collector, and on request shall be exhibited for inspection without fee to every person chargeable under this Act.

9. The Sub-Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every person chargeable under this Act, stating—

(1) The name and calling of the person chargeable;
(2) The year for which the duty is to be paid;
(3) The amount to be paid;

—and requiring him within one month from the date of the service to pay such amount.

10. Such amount shall be paid to the Sub-Collector, who shall give a receipt for such payment to the person making the same.

Provided that if such person has more than one place of residence the duty shall be levied at and payment made to the Sub-Collector for the place or district at or in which such person ordinarily resides.

Every such receipt shall be signed by the Sub-Collector granting it, or by such other officer as he shall from time to time empower in this behalf.

11. Every such receipt shall specify—

(1) The name and calling of the person by or on whose behalf the duty is paid;
(2) The year for which the duty is paid;
(3) The amount paid, and the date of payment;

—and shall be admissible as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

12. Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or denying his liability to be assessed, may within fifteen days from the date of service of notice under section nine apply by petition to the Sub-Collector to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

13. The Sub-Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day, and at the place, if any, to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall hear such petition and pass his order thereon. Such order may be in favour of petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the rate of duty to that of a higher class, in which case the amount shall be specified in the order.

If the order be in favour of the petitioner the Sub-Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order reject the petition, the petitioner shall, within one week from the passing of the order, pay the amount found to be due.

14. It shall be lawful for the Collector, whenever he thinks fit, to call for the proceedings of any Sub-Collector in his district, and pass such order thereon as to him shall seem right.

15. Duties imposed by this Act shall be payable on the first day of July in the year 1871, and on the first day of April in every subsequent year.

16. In any case of default in the payment of duty under this Act, the Sub-Collector may after the expiration of one month from the date of service of notice, as provided in section nine, recover from the defaulter a sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty payable.

Every such sum shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Provided that where any person has presented a petition under section twelve, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless within one week from the passing of the order on such petition he fails to pay the amount (if any) required by such order.

On recovery from the defaulter of the amount for which he is liable under this section, the Sub-Collector shall forthwith grant him a receipt without any further payment in the form and manner hereinbefore provided.

17. Except as hereinbefore provided, every order made under this Act shall be final and conclusive; and no suit shall be entertained in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment or order made under this Act.

18. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector or Sub-Collector may be exercised and performed by such officers or persons as Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

19. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Sub-Collector. Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named.

When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall affix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

20. Government may, from time to time,

(a) Prescribe forms for the notices and lists hereinbefore mentioned;

(b) Make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

SCHEDULE.

Persons in Class I. shall be assessed at an annual duty not exceeding	Rs.	6	0	0
Persons in Class II. at an annual duty not exceeding	„	3	0	0
Persons in Class III. at an annual duty not exceeding		1	8	0

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE INDIAN FINANCES.

APPENDED is a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, the 16th March 1871:—

1. I have considered in Council your Financial letters dated the 7th and 14th December 1870, Nos. 262 and 264, forwarding your Revised Estimate of the Revenues and Charges of India for 1870-71, and the Finance and Revenue Accounts for the year 1869-70.

2. The Regular Estimate for 1869-70, as presented to Parliament in May last, was as follows:—

	£	£
Revenues and Receipts—		
In India	50,193,448	
In England	194,477	
		50,387,925
Expenditure—		
In India	41,553,258	
	£	
In England, Stores for India	1,414,412	
Ditto, other Charges	6,458,929	
Guaranteed Interest on Capital of Railway and other Companies, deducting net Traffic Receipts	1,524,821	
	9,398,162	
		50,951,420
Excess of Expenditure over Income, excluding Public Works Extraordinary		563,495
Public Works Extraordinary—	£	
In India	1,446,700	
In England, Stores	49,200	
Ditto other Charges	1,122,147	
		2,618,047
Excess of Expenditure over Income		£3,181,542

3. The actual accounts for that year as now forwarded by you, with the necessary additions in regard to receipts and expenditure in this country, show—

	£	£
Revenues and Receipts—		
In India	50,706,604	
In England	194,477	
		50,901,081
Expenditure—		
In India	41,363,021	
In England, Stores for India	1,414,116	
Ditto, other Charges	6,458,411	
Guaranteed Interest on Capital of Railway and other Companies, deducting net Traffic Receipts	1,547,064	
		50,782,412
Excess of Income over Expenditure excluding Public Works Extraordinary		118,669
Public Works Extraordinary—	£	
In India	1,427,992	
In England, Stores for India	123,435	
Ditto, other Charges	1,048,187	
		2,599,614
Excess of Expenditure over Income		£2,480,945

4. The result apparent in the actual accounts as compared with the regular estimate is, therefore, more favourable by 682,164*l.*, without taking into account the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary, and 700,597*l.* if that expenditure be included.

5. The revenues and receipts exceed the estimate by more than half a million, and the increase is apparent under nearly every head, the largest being 160,423*l.* in Army Miscellaneous Receipts. The other items are comparatively unimportant.

6. The decrease of expenditure in India and England is 169,008*l.*, and does not greatly exceed the diminution in Army Charges, viz., 151,250*l.*, of which no explanation is given by you.

7. A comparison of the Actual Accounts for 1869-70, with your Regular Estimate, therefore, shows that the latter was a careful and cautious estimate, and the final result agrees very nearly with that which you led me to anticipate in your telegram of the 18th July last.

8. On comparing the Actual Accounts of the year 1869-70 with those for 1868-69 a very great improvement is apparent. The year 1868-69 closed with an excess of expenditure over income of 2,774,030*l.*, and 1869-70, as already stated, with an excess of income over expenditure of 118,669*l.*, excluding, in regard to both years, Public Works Extraordinary. This improvement is in a great measure attributable to increased receipts; for, although under some heads there was a serious falling off in 1869-70 as compared with 1868-69, there was, on the whole, a net increased receipt in India and England of 1,638,390*l.*

9. So far as I can ascertain from the information before me, the causes of the most important changes were as follows: The Land Revenue of 1869-70 exceeded that of 1868-69 by 1,161,848*l.* In 1868-69 it was affected by the unfavourable season in Madras and the North-Western Provinces. In 1869-70 the increased receipt was consequent on new settlements in Oudh and re-settlements in some of the non-regulation provinces of Bengal, and from your bringing to account the accumulated proceeds of the sales of waste lands. The increase under tributes was exceptional, and consequent on the Maharajah Holkar having been allowed to capitalize the tribute due from him by a limited number of payments, which were credited to revenue. The increase of 601,524*l.* under Assessed Taxes, arose from the augmented rate of the Income Tax. The increase on Salt was 300,467*l.*, the duties in Madras and Bombay having been raised. The Interest Receipts were augmented by the recovery of arrears on the Vehar Water Works, and other loans at Bombay. The Miscellaneous Receipts in 1868-69 were unusually high, through bringing to account in that year the amount of Government promissory notes belonging to [illegible], which had been cancelled, and larger subscriptions to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Military Funds, but the Miscellaneous Receipts in 1869-70 were still higher, as they included balances of the Police Superannuation Funds abolished, and a large amount of lapsed bills and deposits written off during the year. There is an increase of 404,409*l.* in Public Works Miscellaneous Receipts, the cause of which is not apparent.

10. On the other hand, the receipts from Customs were 263,570*l.* lower than in 1868-69, trade having been depressed during 1869-70. The receipt from Opium was 500,267*l.* below that of 1868-69, a lower price having been obtained at the sales in Bengal. Under Law and Justice there was a decrease of 92,902*l.* from the absence of demand for jail manufactures and labour, attributable to general scarcity and distress in 1869-70. The Marine Receipts were less by £358,131 than in 1868-69, the accounts for that year having included receipts in respect of the expedition to Abyssinia.

11. The expenditure in India and England was less by 1,254,309*l.* in 1869-70 than in 1868-69, the reduction in Public Works Ordinary alone amounting to £1,326,258. There were decreases under some other heads, the principal being 124,507*l.* in interest, from the amount payable on certain loans not having been drawn during the year: 88,398*l.* under Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, payment having been made in 1868-69 to the Nizam of the accumulated surplus revenue of the Berars. Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances in India were less by 118,677*l.*, apparently in consequence of the transfer to the charges in England of the Military Fund Pensions, and to smaller payments of compassionate allowances and gratuities in Madras. The Army Expenditure was less by 160,816*l.* The expenditure in England, other than stores, was 86,197*l.* below that of 1868-69, and for Stores transmitted to India 170,098*l.* less than that year, owing to a diminished supply of Electric Telegraph and Marine Stores. The charge for Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less net Traffic Receipts, was 153,406*l.* below that of the former year, as the net traffic receipts of the Indian Railways in 1869-70 greatly exceeded those of 1868-69.

12. There were, however, increases in the expenditure in 1869-70 of 100,572*l.* under Opium, and 72,380*l.* under Post Office. The Marine Charges were larger by 143,265*l.*, the debts of the Port Canning and Calcutta Port Funds having been written off as irrecoverable. There were increases of 62,713*l.* in Medical Services; 63,720*l.* for Political Agencies and other foreign services, mainly arising from the payments made to the Ameer of Cabul in 1869-70; 99,207*l.* for Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements; and 235,856*l.* under Miscellaneous Charges, from the loss by exchange on bills on India.

13. On the whole, the great improvement in 1869-70 when compared with 1868 was, independently of the increase under Land Revenue, which was exceptional, attributable mainly to the steps taken by you in the autumn of 1869, for adding to the Assessed Taxes and the Salt Duties, and especially for restricting expenditure on Ordinary Public Works.

14. As compared with the Budget for 1870-71, the Revised Estimate, which you have now forwarded, shows a net increased receipt in India of 1,220,182*l.*, and a net increase of charge (exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary) of 101,432*l.*, the net improvement in India being, therefore, 1,118,750*l.*

15. You will have observed, from the enclosures to my Financial despatch dated the 12th January last, No. 10, that the net expenditure in England was then estimated at 8,127,414*l.*, being 142,216 in excess of the estimate forwarded to you with the despatch of the 21st July 1870, No. 237.

16. Taking India and England together, the result shown in the Revised Estimate is more favourable than the Budget by 954,793*l.*

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1870-71.

	£	£
Revenues and Receipts—		
In India	49,143,097	
„ England	181,300	
		49,324,397
Expenditure—		
In India	40,032,520	
„ England—Stores for India	[illegible]	
„ „ other Charges	6,701,874	
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital less net Traffic Receipts	1,244,742	
		49,443,760
Estimated Deficit, exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary		119,363

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1870-71.

Revenues and Receipts—		
In India	50 363,279	
„ England	209,700	
		50,572,979
Expenditure—		
In India	40,133,952	
„ England—Stores for India	1,474,354	
„ „ other Charges	6,862,760	
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less net Traffic Receipts	1,266,483	
		49,737,549
Estimated Surplus, exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary		835,430
Improvement in Revised Estimate, India and England		£ 954,793

17. The increase in the receipts in India is mainly attributable to opium, which is 1,007,719*l.* above the Budget estimate.

18. There are estimated increases under Land Revenue of 126,368*l.*, of which 32,000*l.* is from Irrigation; of 238,500*l.* from Customs, from increased trade, especially in Calcutta; of 102,630*l.* from Salt; and 147,000*l.* from Stamps, the cause of which you appear to be unable to ascertain, in consequence of the transfer of the proceeds of Judicial Stamps from Law and Justice. There are some other unimportant increases.

19. On the other hand, there is an estimated decrease of 205,000*l.* in Assessed Taxes, from the effect of the European war on the trading community; of 181,860*l.* in Law and Justice, about which some uncertainty prevails, as already referred to, and some other minor decreases.

20. The only important increase of charge is that of 243,533*l.* under Miscellaneous, to provide for the loss by exchange on bills from England, and that and other minor increases are nearly counterbalanced by small decreases under various other heads of expenditure.

21. The increase of expenditure in England is mainly owing to the purchase and fitting up of the Civil Engineering College, and increased furlough pay and transport charges.

22. The estimated total expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary is reduced from 3,068,750*l.* to 2,043,835*l.*

23. The result shown in your Revised Estimate for 1870-71 nearly approaches that which has been regarded as essential by successive Secretaries of State, *viz.*, a surplus income of from half a million to 1,000,000*l.* per annum over the ordinary expenditure, and if opium could be relied upon, and if the other branches of your revenue could be regarded as in a satisfactory condition, it might be assumed that the growth of revenue from improved administration and public works, would keep pace with the increasing interest on debt, and the demands for further improvements.

24. But there are at least two branches of your income, the proceeds of which in future years must be expected to diminish, *viz.*, opium and assessed taxes. So far as relates to opium, the information which is at present before me is insufficient to justify any confident opinion as to its future productiveness; but a serious falling off may at any time occur, and your present estimate of about eight millions must not be taken as indicating that nearly so large a sum can be obtained in future years.

25. A reduction in the assessed taxes must also be provided for.

26. In my Financial despatch dated 26th January 1869, No. 52, I called your attention to what appeared to me to be the excessive military expenditure, and you have shown that considerable reductions were practicable in the general staff, and, to some extent, in the establishment of officers and men. I hope that you will also be able to effect considerable savings in the Stud and Land Transport charges, in the Barrack and Medical Departments, and in the Miscellaneous Military charges.

27. I also called your attention, in my Financial despatch dated 18th March 1869, No. 114, to the expenditure on account of stores, and to the importance of making some more satisfactory arrangement in regard to the indents, and to the arrangements in India as to the receipt, custody, and issue of stores, and I am anxious to be informed what measures have been taken by you for this purpose.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR WATER WORKS.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 48 feet 4-10ths; on the corresponding date last year it was 50 feet 5-10ths.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that the Small Cause Court will not vacate its present building, the owner having agreed to reduce the rent.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach the annual sermon for the Indo-British Institution in Trinity Church, Sonapore, on Sunday evening.

THE POOR-BOX.—The balance in the poor-box of the Girgaum Police Court is so very small that no relief can be afforded to the monthly pensioners at present. Contributions are therefore earnestly solicited.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a native was charged with committing on aggravated assault on Abdool Majed Sadoolakhan, by striking him with a stick on the head. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and was bound over in Rs. 200.

A CASE UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, W. Walker and A. D. Williams were charged with being found wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Workhouse in the House of Correction under the Vagrancy Act.

THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The report we published yesterday that a boiler had burst in the Gun Carriage Factory on Monday was incorrect. A slight accident did occur. The boiler referred to was cleaned and examined on Sunday. On Monday morning when steam was got up the fireman observed a slight escape of steam from the mud hole and, in direct disobedience of orders, got a spanner and tightened the nut of the bolt which secures the mud hole plate and used so much force that he wrenched the head of the bolt off. The plate was then of course blown off and the steam and water escaped, and slightly scalded four men as stated. The accident however was very different from the bursting of a boiler.

MURDER AT POONA.—We hear that a murder was committed in the City yesterday by a Punjaubee. The victim was a woman whom he had kept for several years, and who appears to have left him and gone under the protection of another man. The police have succeeded in arresting the murderer.—*Deccan Herald*, April 26.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT, we are informed, made his appearance at Khandalla on Monday last. He came to the door of a gentleman in the Cotton Department and commenced begging. On being told to go away he used threatening and abusive language and, when handed over to the police, said he would kill them if they laid a finger on him. He was by order of Mr. Oliphant, the magistrate of the Poona Districts, at present encamped at Lanowlee, furnished with food, and kept in the Khandalla look-up on Monday night; and on Tuesday morning he was taken by the Lanowlee chief constable, assisted by some of the Khandalla police, to the Lanowlee station to appear before the magistrate there.—*Ibid.*

POOR EUROPEANS AT KURRACHEE.—The Rev. Mr. Blunt has very generously rented the range of buildings opposite the Arsenal, for the accommodation of such of the Protestant widows in the station who can ill afford, from want of means, to take up houses on payment.—*Sindian*, April 22.

THE RECENT MURDER AT KURRACHEE.—When the City Magistrate committed the three men of H. M.'s 66th Regiment the other day to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions in Bombay for murder and robbery, we were under the impression that the preliminary investigation into the charges against them had been finally closed. We, however, learn that such is not the case, and that the testimony of some more witnesses for the prosecution remains to be recorded.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE JOURDAIN, 399 tons, Captain J. Annandean, arrived yesterday from Newport with a cargo of 622 tons of coal.

THE S. S. SHIRAZ, 866 tons, Captain J. Templeton, arrived yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, 1,188 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,433 chests of Malwa opium, 1,082 bales of cotton, 8¼ cwts of ivory, with several passengers for Hongkong and Messrs. Peile and Macpherson for Galle.

THE S. S. ORCHIS, 1,138 tons, Captain M. Crawford, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,136 bales of cotton, 1,567 bales of wool, 1,784 cwts. of galls, 63 cwts of coir yarn, 159 cwts of ginger, 200 cwts of old iron, 160 cwts of horns, 110 cwts of nux vomica, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Davidge and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Hexton, Mrs Jacob and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Potter and three children.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.

ON Tuesday last a Mahomedan woman by name Prusadee was run over by a carriage on the Bhendy Bazar Road. The driver of the carriage was arrested by the police, and the woman was carried to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where her deposition was taken before Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Second Magistrate of Police. The woman stated—"I am a very old woman and am provided for by my son, Ramzan, who deals in coffee. I live with him in Bhendy Bazaar. This evening, a little after twilight, I was walking along the Bhendy Bazaar road with a bottle of oil in my hand. I was not walking along the foot-path but along the main road in the middle, along one side. A carriage happened to come in front of me, and I stopped in order that I might advance after it had passed away. Meanwhile another carriage came from behind me. One of the horses of this carriage came in contact with me, and I fell down, when the wheels of the carriage ran over me. In the evening I can see but indistinctly, and I cannot hear if spoken to from some distance. When I found myself between the two carriages I got confused, and I did not hear the coachman of the carriage crying out by way of warning me. I shall not be able to identify the man who was driving the carriage. I cannot recognise the man who is now standing before me."

MR. BUXTON'S CLAIM FOR Rs. 50,000 FROM MESSRS. MORGAN AND BALCRISHNA.

THE *Poona Observer* of Tuesday has the following:—In our issue of Saturday last, we gave some particulars of the cause of action which arose from a case brought against Mr. T. Buxton, by Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna. Of course we alluded to those particulars upon what had taken place in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, and as two months have elasped, we may have fallen into some error with regard to the case in question. Mr. Buxton has, however, addressed us a long, long letter, regarding the particulars of the dispute between himself and Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna, and in justice to Mr. Buxton, we subjoin portion of his letter which has allusion to what we published in our last issue. Mr. [illegible]n in the first instance states—"I may state in [illegible]ce that I do not owe Messrs. Morgan and B[illegible]gle pie, and never did. It is true a bu[illegible] from them and that I occupied it, a[illegible] occupy it [illegible]r, and it is equally true that Lieutenant Morgan drew out the agreement in my name, yet I have nothing whatever to do with paying the rent. I only acted for another, and this Lieutenant Morgan well knew. He saw the telegram authorising me to negociate with him for the lease of the house, and I did not act in the matter until I received instructions in this telegram to do so. The Parsee gentleman for whom I took the bungalow, in his agreement with me binds himself amongst other things to 'provide a suitable bungalow, furnished complete and pay the rent, &c. thereof, and also pay all advertising, printing, and all and every other expense to the satisfaction of the said T. Buxton.' Lieut. Morgan has seen this agreement also, and he would have been paid ere now had he not in the most vindictive, persistent, and obstinate manner commenced and continued to dun me instead of the proper party."

Mr. Buxton further states regarding the house rent—"On the 12th day of November last, *they instituted a suit against me* in the Court of Small Causes in Poona, for the recovering of the rent, and I have now before me the summons No. 7,334 of 1870, citing me to appear at the Court on the 11th of January last!! However, all this is beside the matter at issue. After the serving of me with this summons, I received no further annoyance from them, but remained in the house in tranquillity and repose until the 22nd of February last, when, in the still of night, and after myself and family h[ad] retired to rest, I was awoke by what appeared to me, from the noise without, the tramp of a file of soldiers marching round the bungalow, and at the same time a demand from some one or other for immediate admittance into the house. The gentleman so anxious to see me was the constable, he said, and was the bearer of a warrant for my arrest on a criminal and non-bailable charge preferred by a Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna. I ascertained from the constable that these parties had sworn on oath I had been disposing of "furniture hired from them, and that I was about to leave Poona by a train which had already gone. Upon informing the constable of the facts, and that the furniture of Morgan and Co. was at that moment in my house, he at my request sent for Balcrishna, who lived close by. Balcrishna came, but went away again, *refusing* to enter the house and see his property, although entreated not only by myself, but by Mrs. Buxton and another lady and gentleman living in the next bungalow! The consternation into which my wife, who was at the time in a most delicate state of health was thrown, was so great, and the shock at this nocturnal outrage so violent, that she became alarmingly ill, and on this account I was permitted by the constable to "abide the remainder of the night a prisoner where I was, guards however being placed at every outlet of the house. Next morning, prior to being taken away, I requested the constable to do me the favour of taking a list of the furniture he found in the house, which he did. I was then removed to the police station, and finally to the bazaar master's office, and after having been detained there *three hours* after the arrival of the magistrate, I was dismissed by the latter."

We have been further informed by Mr. Buxton, that he has paid the house rent, for which he holds a receipt.

We shall be very glad if Mr. Buxton will obtain the copy of the proceedings in his case which took place before the Cantonment Magistrate and send it to us for publication.

[In a letter to ourselves Mr. Buxton says that Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, was pleader for Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna in the case they brought against Mr. B. in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court; and that he attributes to this fact the article which was published in the *Observer* of Saturday last, and for which he says he intends to prosecute Mr. Rustomjee. Mr. Buxton adds—"Just prior to being tried by the Cantonment Magistrate, this Rustomjee Dadabhoy informed me that his clients wished to withdraw the charge they had made against me and apologise to me. I was quite willing, I replied, to dispense with the apology and permit them to withdraw the charge, provided they paid me down on the spot the sum of Rs. 20,000. The money not being forthcoming I demanded a trial and was immediately dismissed without a stain upon my character."]

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 17th April 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70 and 1868-69.

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 17th April 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	Dokras.	Total Exports up to 17th April 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	Dokras.	Total Exports up to 17th April 1870. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	Dokras.	Total Exports up to 17th April 1869. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	......	20	......	......	179	......	......	218	920	......	......	680
Wurdah	474	99	......	7,811	5,013	11	5,487	9,679	25	4,244	15,524	1,036
Poolgaon	......	60	......	......	2,436	......	......	3,388	183	......	5,600	1,531
Chandoor	......	......	......	......	245	......	......	1,027	202	......	3,842	219
Budnaira	380	84	......	17,338	4,128	8	22,614	8,601	133	22,680	36,074	883
Oomraotee	3,270	180	......	23,740	2,574	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Moortizapore	......	712	......	......	5,623	587	......	5,244	435	......	15,906	1,483
Akolah	......	17	......	......	386	108	......	2,683	733	......	4,990	2,180
Sheogaum	816	1,260	419	10,182	18,075	1,411	17,599	14,556	4,736	12,173	37,417	3,921
Khangaum	5,923	386	......	53,575	3,371	3,914	16,518	1,224	290	......	......	......
Nandoorah	......	77	38	625	1,943	249	19,768	5,492	1,267	28,575	38,203	13,599
Mulkapore	......	......	14	......	......	2,785	......	......	1,338	......	......	4,261
Booranpore	......	......	624	......	......	5,283	......	......	4,179	......	......	7,051
Khundwah	......	......	1,368	......	......	5,711	......	......	4,685	......	......	18,300
Seonee	......	......	......	......	......	485	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sohagpore	......	......	381	......	......	11,191	......	......	5,936	......	......	......
Garrawarra	......	......	717	......	......	3,862	......	......	2,108	......	......	......
Itagra	......	......	......	......	......	1,672	......	......	......	......	......	......
Narsinghore	......	......	......	......	......	12	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bunkerry	......	......	......	......	......	66	......	......	......	......	......	......
Etarsa	......	......	......	......	......	507	......	......	818	......	......	......
Total	10,863	2,595	3,687	1,13,271	43,975	37,897	77,381	52,558	27,976	67,691	152,557	50,103

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.
Full-pressed	113,271	77,381	67,691
Half-pressed	43,975	52,558	152,557
Dokras ... 37,897 / 3 =	12,632	27,976 / 3 = 9,325	50,103 / 3 = 16,701
	169,878	139,2[illegible]	236,9[illegible]

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.
Dated Camp Akolah, 25th April 1871.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

IN consequence of alleged misdoings Colonel Willoughby, of the Commissariat Department, is said to have determined not to give any more contracts to some forty natives who have hitherto always had a share in them and who seem to have regarded themselves as having a sort of prescriptive right to the contracts. It is said that these men are now determined to oppose to their utmost the new contractors for supplies to the Commissariat.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd April 1871.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,812	11	1
Merchandize	116,892	14	9
Electric Telegraph	402	4	0
Total Rs.	1,57,10[illegible]	13	10
Corresponding week in April, 1870. Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	55,[illegible]74	1	2
Merchandize	100,325	3	3
Earth Trains	478	14	0
Electric Telegraph	859	12	2
Total Rs.	1,57,535	14	7
Decrease	428	0	9

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—26TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th April, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th April, 2-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th April, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 25th April, 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th April, 11-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	29	0	5
„ Calcutta	5	48	0	8
„ Madras	4	10	0	11
„ Galle	26	8	12	12

A PASSENGER TRANSIT DUTY!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Fund appears to be in a bad way if one may judge from the manifesto published by our Commissioner in your paper of Monday. By way of adding to its impoverished sources of income, how would it answer to levy a tax on every passenger—European and native—coming into, or going out of, Bombay, either by railway, steamer, ship, or country craft? Now that Bombay is becoming the converging-point—the centre, so to speak—of the passenger traffic between Europe and India, it occurs to me that, as these passengers, most of whom are mere birds of passage, and who while here enjoy the benefits of our municipal institutions, the protection of our police and so forth, are legitimate subjects for taxation. The tariff-rate may well be left to the wisdom of our local Legislature. The cost of getting in the tax would be almost *nil*, seeing that the machinery for its collection already exists in the railway and steam-ship companies, and in the myrmidons of the new Bunder-system who pounce on every package and exact tribute thereon at all the landing-places in Bombay.

I merely throw out a crude suggestion. Let the powers that be—if they think the plan a feasible one—put it into shape and substance.

AN OLD FOGEY.

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers have left Calcutta per s. s. City of Cambridge to London:—

Captain A D Dundas R A, the Rev Mr Thomson, Mr Lisan, Mrs Green and child, Mrs Crooke, Mr and Mrs Bagshawe, children, and native servant, Mr and Mrs Mann and 2 children, Col and Mrs Faddy and 6 children, Mr Manderson and child, Mrs Thomson, Mr and Mrs Thomas and child, Mr Moody, Mrs Knight, Mrs Campbell and child, Mrs Mont, Mrs Wenger.

INWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. steamer Mooltan from Suez, Aden and Galle arrived in the Madras roads on the morning of the 22nd April with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Miss McLeod, Mrs Wilson and infant, Major and Mrs Gahagan, Lieutenant Patterson, Colonel W F S Smyth, and Private Harman.

From Brindisi to Madras—Mr and Mrs C A Andrews and Mr J Oakes.

From Suez to Madras—Mrs Royston's native servant, Mrs Hessy's native servant, and Colonel Orr's native servant.

From Sydney to Madras—Mr G E Smith.

From Galle to Madras—Messrs Dale, Elphinstone, P M Jejeebhoy and two friends.

From Brindisi to Rangoon—Mr N P Cowie.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Miss H C N Fearn, Mr A Bryant, Miss Holder, Mr C C Snape, Captain Hawkins, Mr T Coe, Mr J Browne, Rev T Skelton's ayah, and Mr Coury.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Schmidt.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mrs Wolff, Mr and Mrs Fraser, two infants, and two children, Mr and Mrs McIntosh and infant.

From Bombay to Calcutta—Eighty-seven men (crew of Surat.)

The Mooltan left the same night for Calcutta.

THE COMMAND OF THE 19TH N. I.

(*Madras Mail*, April 22.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS MITCHELL HAULTAIN will, we understand, succeed Colonel Cholmeley in the command of the 19th N. I. at Singapore. Colonel Haultain is at present officiating commandant of the 9th N. I., at Cannanore, and will be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Maxton Shakespear, second in command and wing officer of that corps, who has [illegible] returned from furlough to Europe. The Government could not have made a better appointment to the vacancy created by the un[illegible] removal of Colonel Cholmeley. In Colonel Haultain they have an officer singularly well qualified to allay the simmering disaffection in the 19th N. I., without in one iota yielding anything of the dignity of the Government. His very decided religious views, may, in a measure, affect Colonel Haultain's social relations with officers of a less serious turn of mind; but, even by those who would seem to deny him the right of private thou[illegible] action in the most momentous of matters, h[illegible]garded as an admirable officer, under whom [illegible] great privilege, from a professional point [illegible] to serve—just the style of man, in short, of wh[illegible] Bengal Mutiny produced several very notable [illegible] —with great piety, nerve, self-devotion, and th[illegible]ness. Colonel Haultain has ever been a [illegible] officer with the sepoys under his command. [illegible] the happy knack of making warm friends of the native officers without any sacrifice of authority; and he is wont to sympathise with the reasonable wants and wishes of his men without for one moment encouraging frivolous demands or petulant complaints. The Irregular Organization of the Army is not wholly responsible for the wide-spread alienation between the European officers and the sepoys. Those officers themselves do not invariably make the best of an unquestionably bad system. Too many of them spend hours in ventilating their disgust at the new order of things that would be far better employed in the attainment of individual efficiency, and in the cultivation of friendly feelings towards those, only temporarily perhaps, under their orders. A European gentleman who is true to himself, and to the State that employs him; who is thoroughly up to, and conscientious in the discharge of his official duties; whose manner of life is blameless; and whose demeanour is manly and never arrogant, need never despair of gaining the confidence of the natives of the presidency. The unrest of our sepoys is very greatly attributable to the unrest of their Europeans officers. It is, then, a matter of great importance that an officer has been selected to assume the command of the 19th N. I., whose qualifications for so delicate a position are of the highest description. We are sanguine that the tact, firmness, and benevolence will soon eliminate from the corps in question every trace of a mutinous feeling so opposed to its old reputation, and so pregnant with mischief to the Madras Army at large.

THE late Mr. Robert Chambers is alluded to as follows by the London correspondent of the *English-man*:—"The younger of the two brothers who founded *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* was 69 when he died. He had lived in comparative retirement for some time, and was almost forgotten, though at one time a stirring and active man in literature and otherwise. We shall probably now know for certain the truth about the authorship of the once celebrated *Vestiges of Creation*, which it has long been surmised was the handiwork of Robert Chambers. The secret was formally confided to only three men, and they have kept it well. The *Vestiges* startled the world by its audacity, but the laxity and insufficiency of its scientific statements have put it in one side since the appearance of the much more vigorous and accurate works of Charles Darwin. It acted powerfully, however, as a stimulus to speculation, and probably without it there would have been no Darwinism. Strange to say, for years before his death, the reputed author of the *Vestiges of Creation* had given himself up to the most childish excesses of spiritualism, and fancied that he was favored with constant revelations from a deceased wife."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject mooted in "Omega's" letter, published in your paper of the 18th instant, is one which undoubtedly claims the attention of the public; while the facts which "Principiis Obsta's" comments on the said letter expose, demand investigation. In the first letter, the Byculla Schools funds are declared to be very low, and the charitable aid of the public towards strengthening the same is invited. The second letter shows some of the causes contributing to the lowness of the funds, and suggests the correction of the abuses of which those causes consist. In offering my views upon the entire subject, I must be excused in travelling, for some part, over the same ground as "Principiis Obsta." My remarks placing the same facts in new lights may be suggestive.

The heavy cost of the establishment of the Byculla Schools, mentioned by "Principiis Obsta," is no chimera, inasmuch as the qualifications of the masters are not such as at one time were required. The head master was formerly engaged from England direct, and though *that* may not be considered a qualification, College trained men and others of superior attainments were preferred. Now, as it will not be very difficult to prove, should there be occasion, no sort of objection is made in the case of persons who can just boast of ever having held a head master's position—when, where, and under what circumstances forming small consideration. As it is well known that India now abounds with schoolmasters of a very inferior description, the consequences of this system may be imagined. The remarks in "The Bee"—(I think they will be found there)—applying to schoolmasters in England, may now be extended to gentlemen of that profession in India, whose only interest in educational matters consists in the sole object of their own pecuniary support. There are many here who might properly claim cousinship with Goldsmith's butcher, who failing in business turned schoolmaster, and actually made his fortune in that line! To continue. Notwithstanding the deterioration in the required qualifications of masters, salaries are higher than formerly. The third master, I may mention, who at one time received between Rs. 60 and 80 only, now receives Rs. 150. Quarters, with other advantages, have always been allowed unpaid for. This constitutes a ridiculous contrast to parallel matters in the girls' school, where the head mistress receives the same salary as the third master in the boys' school.

As to the phaeton mentioned by "Principiis Obsta," I believe it was originally allowed by the Society for the use of sick children, and stood, nominally, against the name of the head mistress. It is now used by, or considered exclusively apportioned to the use of, the masters and mistresses of either school. This item, as the funds are weak, ought certainly to be struck out of the list of charges, especially as it has been diverted from its original purpose. The head master, at one time, kept his own carriage and horse.

The annual migration to Khandella was not at one time considered so necessary as at present,—though it may seem uncharitable to deprive the children of a pleasure trip occasionally.

As to the Secretaryship, it would be a bad compliment to the "milk of human kindness," as it exists in the breasts of individuals at the present day, to suppose that the Society should find much difficulty in procuring the services of one like the Rev. Mr. Gibson, whom many will remember, who would willingly undertake the duties, honorarily, in addition to those of chaplain. They can't possibly be so tedious, as it is well known the present incumbent, who is highly paid, holds another secretaryship, if not a few extra, elsewhere.

There are other sources of expenditure which the Society are constantly opening up without occasion. There was no absolute necessity, for instance, for the addition of a storey to the schools, neither was there any real occasion for the purchase of cots, (which, by the bye, are put into use, for some reason or other, every second week only! Let the public who meditate benevolence, and from whom benevolence is expected, scratch their heads till the Society, or members of the B. E. S. Committee, deign to explain this odd fact.) For the last sixty years the children have spread their beds out on the floor, and left the schools none the worse either in mind or body for it; and I don't believe you will find one old Byculla school-boy, in whatever corner of the world he may turn up, who will complain of the hardness of the couch he lay on in his youthful days. It is plain the Society are led into embarrassments through their own extravagance. Furthermore, the disregard to public opinion, which they usually evince, is likely to ruin the schools eventually. And though the interests of the public lie in maintaining the schools, what will not be the consequences of bad stewardship! There are many who would be willing to help in the support of the schools, but for the abuses which exist in connection with them; which, as often as they are publicly exposed, are neither defended—if abuses can effectually be defended—nor removed by the school authorities. Indeed, the contempt—affected or real—with which the remarks of the public on the administration of these schools are so frequently treated, would appear to justify the unwillingness of such to contribute their support.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD BYCULLA SCHOOL-BOY.

24th April.

THE LATE OMER PASHA.

OMER PASHA, Generalissimo of the Sultan's forces in Europe, and a Grand Vizier of Croat origin, was born at Plaski, a village in the district of Ogulin, about sixty miles from Fiume, on the Adriatic, in 1806; received his first instruction at the military school of his native village, and afterwards at the high school of Thurm, in Transylvania, and distinguished himself, it is said, by proficiency in mathematics. He became a cadet in the border regiment of Ogulin, which he shortly left to become assistant surveyor of roads and bridges. Tiring of this drudgery, he deserted from the Austrian army, when, being in quest of a living, he was induced, as a means of qualifying himself for the position of tutor, in the house of a Turkish merchant, to adopt the creed of Islam, and thereupon took the name of Omer, applying himself with great assiduity to study the language, manners, and customs of his new countrymen. He became a master in the new military school at Constantinople, when Kosrew Pasha, then Minister of War, perceiving his talent and enterprise, appointed him officer in the regular army of the Sultan, and shortly afterwards made him adjutant on his personal staff. It was in quelling the insurgents in Syria and Albania that he first distinguished himself, and he was equally successful in Kurdistan. In 1848, having become a Pasha, he kept the aggressive policy of the Russians in check in Wallachia, and in 1852 was sent [illegible] the reduction of the hardy and warlike Monte[illegible] he had advanced to within a day's march [illegible] the Austrian Special Commissioner at [illegible] the Divan to recall him and [illegible] 1853, the Russian troops [illegible] and Wallachia, Omer [illegible] of the Turkish [illegible] dated Oct. 4, [illegible] The Pa[illegible] with a part of [illegible] his troops took no [illegible] in Asia Minor, and for[illegible] Nov. 6, 1855. He was sent [illegible] govina in May 1861, and having [illegible] services, established Turkish rule in the [illegible] in 1867. His personal and domestic habits [illegible] pean, and notwithstanding his change of creed, he was the protector of the Christian subjects of the Sultan and the ameliorator of their lot. At the time of his death he held the rank of Grand-Marshal in the Turkish Ministry. In Sep., 1865, the Emperor of Austria bestowed upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.—*Routledge.*]

A rather curious point of law was lately raised in the New York Court of Appeal, as to whether damages could be recovered against a railway company for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in risking his life to save another person's. A child was playing on the railroad, when the plaintiff, seeing a train close to it, rushed up and saved the child, but in doing so received severe injuries from the engine. The defence taken was that the plaintiff had committed a wrongful act in endangering his life voluntarily, and that therefore the company was not liable; but both the Lower and Appellate Court decided that a person who exposes his own life to save that of another is not guilty of a wrongful act, and the Company was ordered to pay 3,500 dollars as damages.

ELECTRICITY OF ELOQUENCE.—The following description of an Ohio orator, given by a local paper, is worth preserving: "Mr. Acker, the eminent horn-swaggler, thrilled the House on Saturday with one of his most majestic efforts. A short-horn reporter describes the scene as indescribable. Ladies on the back seats were obliged to climb up to the back of the chairs to escape the torrents of eloquence and things. The Speaker was so charged with the electricity of eloquence that his sharply-pointed spike-tail coat frequently stood at an angle of sixty degrees, and trembled like an aspen. The orator most of the time resembled an irresponsible victim in galvanic slippers. He reared and plunged and squealed like 300 pounds of petticoats on her first pair of skates."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

CAPTURE OF THE BRIGAND GUICCHE.

FLORENCE, March 21.

ANENT the capture and death of the redoubted brigand Guicche, a letter from Arezzo furnishes us with the following particulars. Information having been received by the police that Guicche was accustomed to refresh his inward man at a certain farmhouse situated in a place called the Tegoletto (a term nearly equivalent to brickfield), three carabineers were sent to the spot, which they reached about ten o'clock in the evening. Leaving his comrades outside the chief of the party entered the house, where he found the cloth laid for supper, and the master standing before the fire, diligently occupied with the concoction of a savoury dish of pork, liver, and onions. At the sight of the officer the man turned pale, and at the imminent risk of spoiling his fry began to edge towards the door, but the carabineer quietly showing his revolver, told him that if he stirred it would be at the peril of his life. In a few minutes more two ladies appeared upon the scene, the wife and the daughter of the man whose tranquil culinary operation had been so unpleasantly interrupted. The argument of the revolver was repeated, and a long and painful pause ensued. At last the silence was broken by the elder of the two ladies, who, on a plea of urgent necessity, begged to be excused for a few moments. The carabineer, like a well-bred Italian, was ready with his "*Attenda pure*," but for all that his ungallant curiosity speedily brought him unobserved in the wake of the retiring dame, whose urgent necessity seemed to have been aggravated, on exposure to the night air, by an obstinate cough. The wary functionary took his stand behind a haystack, and watched for what might turn up. A return of the old lady's troublesome cough was answered by a shrill whistle from behind the hedge, and in an instant the terrible Guicche was by her side. But at the very same moment the carabineer rushed forth from his place of concealment, closed with the robber, and threw him heavily to the ground. Guicche bawled for help, and his assailant, in his attempts to stifle the cries of the ruffian, for he feared that others of the gang might be within hearing, lost a finger joint, which was bitten off by Guicche in the struggle. The brave carabineer did not, however, loosen his grasp, and with the assistance of his two companions, who had now come to the rescue, Guicche was handcuffed, and carried off in the direction of the Badia al Pino, the nearest police-station. But at a certain point [illegible] the journey, at the borders of a convenient thicket, the muscular bandit, summoning all his strength for a last desperate effort, shook off his captors, and with a prodigious yell, flung himself into a narrow defile lying a few feet beneath the road, and ran for his life to[illegible] the wood. Three shots were sent after him, and [illegible] him to the ground a corpse. The body w[illegible] to the Badia, where it was visited on the f[illegible] with a mixture of admiration and terro[illegible] peasants, who could hardly bring [illegible] that the lifeless form before them was that of the man whose name they had been wont to pronounce with a feeling of mysterious awe, heightened by the remembrance of his long career of impunity in crime. Guicche, whose real name was Bobini, had for years infested the neighbouring provinces, formerly comprised in the Papal States, and it was an evil hour for him when he first resolved to extend his operations beyond the Tuscan frontier. Guicche was a stout, well-built fellow, uniting all the physical and moral requisites for the business he had chosen—to wit, strength, courage, cunning, and an utter indifference to the means employed for the attainment of whatever end he had in view.

I am aware that these particulars will offer little interest for your readers when placed in competition with the stirring events in Paris, where things appear to have entered upon a new phase of terror and civil bloodshed. But "the cask yields such wine as it holds," and perhaps it is as well for all parties that I have just now nothing more interesting to recount than the last scene in the career of a vulgar criminal, whose exploits never had more than a local celebrity.—*Standard.*

IN QUEST OF DIAMONDS.

(*Cornhill Magazine for April.*)

SINCE June, 1870, an endless stream of waggons, carts, and horse-traps has been flowing from the port of Durban, in the colony of Natal, to the diamond-fields, on the Vaal River, five hundred miles distant to the westward. These vehicles belong to parties of two or three or four, banded together in an industrial co-partnership for a period of several months. Men of all ranks and occupations have been smitten by the mania. Men whose fingers never handled any tool less delicate than a pen have gone cheerfully to work with picks and shovels in quest of the precious gems. Here is a group of four youths, who have left their office-stools and combined their savings, in order to purchase this handsome waggon and oxen, and to fit it out with supplies for a twelvemonth's "dig." If they find nothing they will not starve, and on returning will betake themselves to their old employment; they will have had a year's adventurous life in the desert,—a year's hardening experience of manual labour. Here is a different party—an elderly man of magisterial presence; a younger man, of languid aspect and military air; a younger and a gayer still. The one has left his bench, the other his club: on diamond-searching bent. Their elements are less congruous than the other, and before the diamond-fields are reached a disruption will have taken place. Now we come to a huge travelling structure, a Noah's ark on wheels, dragged by twenty oxen, yoked two and two, and containing a party of eighteen men of a poorer order, who are unable to provide themselves with independent means of locomotion. Big as this travelling edifice is, it will reach its destination safely. A more original turn-out follows, in the shape of a Scotch cart drawn by eight donkeys, pulling cheerfully and well. An English boy of sixteen is in charge of this party, going, for the first time in his young life, out into the world on his own account. Such are but some of the types of travelling equipage one meets on the road to the diamond-fields.

We get our last look of Durban from the top of the Berea, a continuation of the bushy range that skirts the shore. Nineteen years ago, this bush was the resort alone of bucks and leopards, with occasionally an elephant or a lion of vagrant propensities. Houses, cottages, and gardens clothe the hill now, and even monkeys are retiring before the white man's advances. The deep sand of the road has been hardened, and a toll-bar—true sign of civilization—erected.

By eight o'clock the sun is high, and the oxen look tired. They are let loose, and quietly wander off to graze, at their will, in the pastures that as yet are common to all. The fire is lighted, and the kettle placed thereon. From the waggon-chest in front canisters of coffee and sugar, bread, and other eatables are forthcoming. When the water boils coffee is thrown in by handfuls, a burning brand is stirred about in the kettle, and the beverage is complete. The Kafir drivers consume vast portions of stirabout made of maize-meal and water—porridge, in other words—the staple of their daily food, and nutrious in an eminent degree. We, too, take our share of that aliment, adding thereto sugar, and milk when we can get it. What bread is to the Englishman, potatoes to the Irishman, maccaroni to the Italian, rice to the Hindoo, such is maize-meal to the Zulu Kafir and to the Anglo-African.

Deliciously blue seems the sky, as, lying on our backs under a spreading fig-tree, we see it through the rustling leaves:—the eager chatter of the Kafirs round their pot, and the barking of dogs at a homestead near, are the only audible sounds. After a two hours' rest the oxen are brought up again, lazily enough—each has a name, and knows it: they are ranged in order, as they stand in the team: thongs are thrown round their wide-branching horns by two and two they are brought out and yoked together, until the long line is complete. Then the big whip is taken down from the side of the waggon, the sjambok or short lash of sea-cowhide is seized, the word "yek" (I give it phonetically) is screamed [illegible] goes the whip, thud goes the sjambok, [illegible] groan the slow vehicle moves away. [illegible] span," as these stoppages or stages are called [illegible].

After a few miles the aspect of the country changes. Its pleasant park-like character [illegible] shrub, so broken by glade and gorge, by white sandstone precipices, [illegible] bushes find footing, and by tangled streams flowing deep-hidden amidst leaf-thrown shadows—comes. We reach "Cowie's Hill," from which the eye wanders delightedly over a wide panoramic expanse of land and sea, and pass through a more open country where Pinetown lies. [illegible] forms this township. In that little church many a fierce battle has been fought between the [illegible] of our redoubtable bishop and his opponents. The building was once [illegible], and the communion-plate removed bodily. On another occasion a personal encounter took place, and a churchwarden lost a part of his beard. Where that latter house now stands once stood a [illegible] Fort Funk, put up hastily by the surrounding settlers on a sudden alarm, such as that I have already narrated. Happily for the residents the only battles that have been waged here have been the bloodless ones of controversy, and even now the embers of the strife are by no means extinct.

Beyond Pinetown rises another long flat hill—the top of a plateau in fact.

South African weather is very capricious, and the range of its action very partial. On getting to the summit level, we seemed to have reached another latitude. The roads are so soft and muddy as to be almost impassable. Soaking rains drive bitterly across these table-lands, and as the bush has vanished from the scene there is no shelter from the elements. Now begins the other side of waggon-travelling. Without the waggon all is wet and muddy—within all his close and dirty. The oxen labour wearily through the deep, heavy clay of the roads. At last we reach another waggon in great distress. The wheels on one side have sunk above the naves into a rut of exceptional depth, and that melanchoy but common experience, a "stickfast," has occurred. It is an open, untented transport-waggon, heavily laden with iron and beer. The big, ponderous casks have all been unloaded, and our aid is enlisted to help our neighbour out of his trouble. Making up our minds to halt for the night, we "outspan," and join our oxen to those of the other waggon. By dint of lashing and shrieking, the thirty-six beasts are at last prevailed on to drag the stranded vehicle out of its resting-place on to harder ground. The oxen are then set adrift, and we employ the afternoon in helping to load up again the released waggon. This operation will be repeated very many times ere we reach the diamond-fields. Waggon-travellers even more than mariners are dependent upon such mutual offices of friendly service. Your neighbour's case may be your own to-morrow, as it was ours on many a weary occasion before the goal was reached.

The next morning breaks brightly. Lingering later than usual, so as to let the sun do its work upon the roads, we creep on again. Waggons piled high with wool and skins troop past us. These are the produce of the far plains to which we are going. Of late years the skins of the quaggas, gnus, wildebeestes and antelopes which course in countless thousands over the deserts of the interior, have been found to bear a marketable value, and year by year sees larger and larger quantities mown down by hunters who make a trade of the sport. If this pursuit goes on at its present rate of increase, the traditional game-swarms of South Africa will gradually be swept away.

Scarcely a house is now passed for miles. The remains of a stable are visible, where, in the old days, when travelling this road on horseback, I once found a night's shelter, sharing a bundle of hay with a small family of pups. On through sticky roads, over wide grassy plains, until another range of hills is met. From the top of these, grand landscapes are stretched out. The road, mostly scarped out of the hillside, follows a ridge, on one side of which sinks a region of chaotic grandeur, the vast Inanda basin, walled in by great precipices, and filled with hills tossed and torn by the action of water in remote ages into every imaginable form. Each of the innumerable glades that streak the slopes is a botanical study. Hard work it is to get into them; when there you are amply repaid. In some, tremendous masses of primary rock torn from the hills above are tumbled together. Trees and shrubs spring out of their interstices, and under them, in the damp gloom, are natural ferneries. More picturesque yet, are enormous boulders and spires of rock crowning the top of a lofty hill, and bearing on their pinnacles, balanced with wonderful exactitude, other, but loose masses of granite. From below, they look as if they were stones pitched up there by some playful Titan, but they are in point of fact protrusions from which the surrounding formation has been washed away. Some are ninety feet high and more. The fragments superimposed, which from a distance look ready to tumble at a touch, may be handled by twenty stalwart men without shifting an inch. Once, when stopping for health's sake at the comfortable "half-way inn" that nestles among these hills, I heard, one Easter Sunday, the service of the Church read from one of these singular rocks. All round spread the majestic outlines of this rugged scenery; mountains sixty miles distant might be seen piercing the horizon; not a trace of man's presence was apparent to the eye, but the solemnity of this "temple not made with hands" surpassed aught that man's genius has created.

There are eight miles of this kind of country to be traversed ere we reach again the open savannahs, heaving around like an ocean of waving grass, and only disclosing at distant intervals a solitary farmstead. The broken region we have passed is a Kafir location, sacred to native dwellers: for in this land of fair dealing between race and race, large tracts of country are alienated by law for the sole use and benefit of the coloured inhabitants. These wild places are the Kafir's paradise. He plants his kraal on the ridge of a secondary spur, and lets his wives cultivate the slopes. His cattle, well-beloved, find pasture enough in the open spaces, and in the thick jungle of the valleys the bucks he loves to hunt find cover. Nature has walled him in with precipices; what more does he want? What greater measure of absolute happiness, one is often driven to ask, can civilization secure to these so-called barbarians?

After three days' steady travelling, a loftier and darker range of hills rise before us. A table-topped mountain, inaccessible, save at one narrow point, seems to keep us company. It is refreshing to come again upon woodland vegetation in the shape of mimosa-bushes, that thickly and sweetly scent a valley near Maritzburg. It is also pleasant to pass more frequently snug little homesteads, surrounded by fields of oats and Indian corn, and with red-tiled cottages, all telling of conditions different from the coast. Here we pause for the night by a fragrant mimosa-bush,—the typical tree of South Africa.

In the early morning the little city of Maritzburg, capital of this young colony, wears a charming aspect. It lies along a slight saddle-shaped elevation at the bottom of a wide basin, shut in to the west by high hills. Its red roofs gleam comfortably forth from the trees that encircle them; a river winds round two sides of it, and encloses a large and picturesque park. Weeping willows bend over this stream, and are reflected in its waters. Groves of tall gum-trees now begin to clothe the once naked hills. Long straight streets, crossed at right angles by others, are fringed by streams of running water—sluits—a mode of watersupply peculiar to the old Dutch settlers, whose choice of a site for a township was usually governed by its facilities for leading out the water. Garrison town and seat of government though it be, Maritzburg wears a dull and sleepy air which does not help to keep strangers. Let us pass its stately hall of justice therefore, traverse one of its lengthy streets, where every house seems a shop, glance at the cathedral where Bishop Colenso preaches weekly to crowded congregations, peep into the gardens of Government House, pity the political troubles of its viceregal occupant and once more move forward.

Easier said than done is this last operation. Down comes the rain again, and we are days getting to the top of Zwaart Kop Valley, to where the mountain of that name (Black Head) lifts its swarthy crest. Here we are high above the region behind. Another step upward has been surmounted, and another and a vast plateau stretches in front. When the sky clears, what a glorious picture is outspread. To the west, eighty and a hundred miles off, rise into the crystalline air the peaks of the Drakenberg. Between us and them there are blue hills and hazy distances infinitely suggestive. Turning round, Maritzburg rests peacefully like a piece of mosaic in its hollow, and beyond, one can catch the loom of the sea behind the hills that skirt the shore. On all sides the country seems to sweep away in massive undulations to an incredible distance. The greater part of a country as large as Scotland, or at any rate its leading land-marks, lie within the range of the eye.

Up here the air is keener and purer, and, though the roads are wretchedly bad, though "stickfasts" are incessant, and delays of daily occurrence, one does not grumble much, so exhilarating is the climate. It is true that thoughts of diamonds which might have been ours obtrude occasionally upon the mind, and bear fruit in a more vigorous impulsion of the oxen: the sport is soon over. The African ox waggon will not be hurried; it has its own pace, and it is useless to strive unduly to quicken it. Twelve miles on we arrive at Howick. Here the road crosses a deep and rapid stream. In the centre stands a stone buttress, monument of a washed-away bridge. Woe to the man or beast who lose their footing in flood time here. Within a hundred yards of the ford the river plunges over a precipice 300 feet high, and forms the finest waterfall in this part of Africa. Whether viewed from above or below, this cascade is alike beautiful. It leaps at one unbroken bound into a narrow basin, shut in by giddy precipices, between whose frowning flanks the river winds away noisily coastward. Under the light of the full moon the falls have a fascinating grandeur. They shine like a white swathe against the dark background of rock, and the basin below is full of a silvery mist. Were it not for the roar, the water would seem motionless. Far down the gorge the river twists, like a gleaming ribbon, amidst the shadows of the cliffs. Several human lives have been swept over the gulf, and many have had escapes such as make one shudder. Just in the centre of the stream, where it plunges forward, is a small islet of grass. A few years ago a horseman was carried down, and clung to this tuft of tangle until succour came from shore. The tenacity of his life-grip amidst the roar and rush of the torrent may well be imagined. Bodies washed over are sometimes never found again—the pool below is so deep that no plummet has ever reached the bottom. As the locality is high and healthful, the friendly taverns established here are a favourite resort for [illegible] people, and especially for bridal couples.

Beyond Howick, the ground rises until you are 5,000 feet above the sea level.

The road is so thronged that incidents are constantly occurring, which render the [illegible] of the life less oppressive than usual. A waggon has capsized over the side of a cutting; but, strange to say, the only things smashed are three eggs out of a dozen. Repairs are soon effected, and the vehicle is ready to start again [illegible] port-riders are their own mechanics. It is astonishing what difficult breakages can be mended by means of cowhide lashings and practical skill. Little by little we push on. Glimpses of the magnificent Karkloof scenery enchant one. This is a district of high, craggy, but beautifully wooded hills, amidst which is another waterfall, less in size than that behind, but more picturesque in its environments. Up and up we go, still keeping among the cloud-like mists. Currie's and Whipp's comfortable hostelries are passed. Life at these roadside inns takes one back to early English days, before railway hotels had substituted luxury for comfort. The weary traveller rides to them gaily, his tired steed pricks up and quickens his pace when once in view of the resting-place. Kafir ostlers, all but naked, emerge from the stable, and take possession of the nag, rubbing him down as affectionately as any English groom might do. You enter the main building sheltered by a broad verandah, and in a quarter of an hour are consuming eggs and bacon, fresh butter, or bottled beer and roast-fowl, as the case may be. As a rule, you find these places clean and neat, though not pretentious. Here and there are exceptions, whose ill repute is soon bruited abroad, to its own avoidance whenever possible.

Crossing a handsome stone bridge, we are on the other side of the Mooi, or Pretty, river. This stream is famous for its beautiful pebbles, and some time or other diamonds will, it is probable, be found in its bed. The weather has recovered itself, and as we still climb upward the Drakenberg range of mountains displays its full grandeur for the first time. This chain is to East Africa what the Andes are to South America. They follow the coast at a deviating distance of from 100 to 200 miles. Here they give to the eastward an impenetrable wall of rock, capped with basalt, and presenting a broken comb-like crest. Two magnificent peaks, known as the Giant's Castle and Champagne Castle respectively, tower above the rest to a height of 10,000 feet. There are rifts in this gigantic wall, but no accessible passes. The scenery of these mountains is enchanting; they show you the aspects of the Alps seen under a sub-tropical sun. In winter, snow lies continuously upon their bluish brows; in summer storm-clouds wreathe incessantly around their summits. As the day advances the clouds descend, pall-wise, and the deep valleys at their feet are shrouded in gloom. Rain and hail-storms burst over these precipices in sheets of foam and torrents of ice; lightning dances and thunder roars terrifically amongst the cliffs and chasms of the mountain-range. After a storm numberless cascades stream down the gullies and over the shelving rocks, and the gush of rosy sunlight which succeeds the darkness of the tempest transfigures and beautifies the scene.

Now we descend into the Tugela Valley, a large depression drained and watered by that stream and its tributaries. Here the weather is as hot as up yonder it was cool and bracing. Mimosa-bush begins to abound; the scenery gets more park-like. Another bridge spans Bushman's River, and a magistracy dignifies the little hamlet of Estcourt. Here once a year an agricultural show is held, and the local volunteer force is paraded. The farmers meet at dinner, and deliver themselves of congratulatory speeches; the ladies enjoy themselves in the ball-room. This is a land of cattle-farming and of corn-growing, but the distance from a port and a market causes industry to languish. Another day's journey brings us to the village of Colenso, where the Tugela has to be crossed in a punt. Sometimes this apparatus is out of order, and there is no alternative but to wait until the river goes down, or to take the waggon to pieces and float it over, carrying one's damageable goods across in a small boat. Happily for us, the punt is in working order, and we get across safely and—in an African sense—speedily. Having refreshed ourselves at the inn once patronized by royalty in the person of Prince Alfred, we again "inspan" and move on towards the mountains, which grow nearer and higher every mile. A hot wind now blows fire into our faces. These siroccos are the misery of our upland districts; they rise in the early morning, when you get up discontented and wretched:—all the heat of the arid desert seems compressed into the burning blast. Your skin gets parched and crackling; books curl up; ink dries; perfect repose under shade is the only possible way to mitigate the misery. They, fortunately, never last long; towards sundown they give place to a cool breeze from the southward, and no becalmed mariner can welcome the wind more rapturously than do we greet this bolsterous gale.

At Dodd's "Dewdrop Inn" we are right under the Drakenberg. Here, five years ago, one morning the inmates were startled by seeing the hills around black with armed horsemen. The Boers of the Free State were at war with the Basutos, and it was feared that the latter had extended their ravages to Natal. They were, as it appeared afterwards, in pursuit of cattle driven by the farmers into Natal for security, and had already massacred, on the top of the mountain, an old Dutchman and some others. This daring raid panic-struck the colony for some weeks, and an expedition to the border was the result. The end of it was that the Basutos had to pay 1,500 head of cattle as a fine for their invasion of neutral territory.

The mountains at this point change their character. Their wall-like front has given place to gentler slopes, broken by eruptive hills. The road goes easily enough up to the summit, and as the weather is fine the ascent is rather pleasant than otherwise. There is a delicious little dell on the way up, where grey old trees stretch their arms over a carpet of moss and ferns, and cherish amidst their roots a spring of the purest water. When fairly at the top, you look round, and Natal lies at your feet. A strangely formed land is this, a long succession of hills and valleys, with scarcely a plain throughout its whole extent, rolling away in massive undulations eastward. Wherever the eye turns in this direction, hills, and hills only, are to be seen.

A glorious air sweeps over the boundless plains that now stretch in front. The character of the country completely changes here. There is no appreciable descent on the western side. On and on, the wilderness, treeless and waveless, spreads illimitably towards the setting sun. Curious table-topped and jagged hills protrude abruptly from the plain. It is surmised that in some remote age these plains were the bottom of a great inland sea; that what are called the double mountains were uplifted by volcanic action, and caused the waters of this sea to flow eastward over the brink of the Drakenberg, thus bringing into play the action of water so abundantly manifest in the peculiar conformation of Natal. The theory at any rate is a plausible one.

Our cattle revel in the fresh grass. It is well they do so, as other experiences are in store. We are buffeted by squalls of wind, and made expectant by thunder-storms that hover over and linger amidst the distant Witlebergen, or White Mountains, a range which runs westward at an obtuse angle from the Drakenberg, and which we shall keep in view as far as Winburg. Now we are out of British territory, are on republican soil, sojourners for the time being in the Orange Free State. Dutch families, crowded into capacious waggons, where they feel more at home than under a roof, pass on more frequently. The men are large and stout, with heavy visages and baggy garments. The women are of like proportions, with pasty complexions, as far as one can tell, seeing that their heads are encased in deep-poking linen hoods. They all look surlily at us, or in tones by no means genial ask curious questions pertinent to our own personalities. Shortly we find ourselves with a number of other waggons fording the Wilge River, a narrow but troublesome stream. Then comes the Eland's River. This is up, so we shall have to help each other. A sidelong cutting, about twenty feet high, leads to the stream. About thirty waggons are ranged on both banks, and all must be floated over. The oxen are taken out, a strong rope is attached to the waggon, and all articles likely to be hurt by water are placed beyond its reach. The vehicle is hauled in at one side, and hauled out at a point much lower down on the other side. The current does the rest. Were it not for the excitement produced by numbers, the riskiness of the process, the chances of the waggon being carried down or sticking fast, this operation would be a tedious one. But the screams of the natives, the shouts and curses of the drivers, the splashing of the oxen, and the applause which greets every successful passage, render the whole scene as exciting as it is characteristic and novel. There is a little island mid stream; and when the top of this is visible, then the river may be crossed in the usual way.

Over these interminable prairies we drive on tediously. Sometimes when we draw up for the night, the resting-place of the night before may be seen behind, so flat is the dead level we are traversing. Far and few scattered farmhouses dot the wilds, dreary-looking habitations, with none of the trim tidiness that marks the Englishman's presence. No garden, no flower plot, no weeded walks, meet the eye. A ragged orchard, if a few straggling peach-trees deserve the name, an enclosure for cattle, and a low shabby building with small windows and without verandah, compose the whole. In some cases there is less than this. "Hartebeeste houses" are a common form of structure in these parts, being nothing more than a roof of thatch raised wall-less from the ground. Within this cramped erection a whole family will burrow in dirt and discomfort for years.

As the midday sun is hot and the evenings are often stormy, we travel much by moonlight. Big and red the welcome orb rises from behind the jagged outline of the Drakenberg, still visible behind. There is a certain weird charm about these nightly stages. Such an utter stillness broods over these unpeopled plains, that the cries of the wolves and jackals as they yelp round the waggon only intensify the silence. You lie on your back looking out dreamily into the splendour of the night: for under these skies, in an atmosphere which for purity is perhaps unrivalled, the brilliancy of both orbs is scarcely imaginable by a European. When the stage is over, and the oxen are unloosed, and the fire is lit, settling there under the solemn stars, dwarfed and thinned by the larger light, a consciousness of solitude comes over you, and yet of kinship with the great heart of Nature, that you can scarcely feel elsewhere.

We shall not halt at Bethlehem—a small village among the hills, which now we leave—nor yet at Winburg, a town of more imposing conditions, with substantial white buildings and a large Dutch church, where periodically the sacrament is administered (or Nachtmaal) to a host of devout worshippers, ingathered from outlying farms all round the compass. Most thorough-paced Protestants are the Dutch boers, who regard their own ministers with as much awe as they feel hatred for anything that wears the shape of Popery. If only the rectitude of their week-day actions were measured by the devoutness of their Sabbath services, what a virtuous people they would be! Winburg is surrounded by iron-stone hills that attract the lightning to such an extent, that storms are as frequent as they are fatal in the summer. The boers have a dislike of anything like conductors, which, they say, are only meant to tempt Providence.

Here we are 213 miles from [illegible], on the frontier, and [illegible] miles from Durban, on the sea. More than another 100 miles have to be traversed before we reach Pniel. And a weary distance it is, more disgusting in its dreariness than all the rest of the journey. We have now to cross what is called the Middle Veldt, about the most cheerless portion of the Free State. Hitherto we have had grass in fair abundance, and a sufficiency of water. Fuel is nowhere plentiful in the State, and dried cowdung is the common substitute. But now we leave civilization and pasture finally behind us. The mountains recede into the distance, and are lost to sight. Grass ceases to grow, and only a coarse scrubby kind of heather clothes here and there the arid soil. There is absolutely nothing to look at but ourselves and the bare circle of the wilderness. A few months later and enormous herds of game will bound over these wastes: thousands upon thousands of antelopes and zebras will disport themselves at will, and come almost within gun-shot—but never quite—of the waggon. But we are too early for this exciting scene; nor is this district the best in which to witness the assemblage of these herds. In truth it is a land to be avoided both by man and beast. There are patches of better "feed," and these are always the signal for a stoppage. Once when our oxen were calmly grazing in one of these oases, a young boer farmer rode up and demanded an exorbitant charge for the use of his pasturage. We offered him a certain sum per head. He rejected this offer, and with insulting words said he would impound our oxen at the nearest township. High words ensued, and the final result was, that he got a sound thrashing for his impudence. He rode away, and presently returned with a District Justice, or Field Cornet, attended by a small posse, who offered to take us into custody. Taking no notice of this attempt at interference, but making ready our guns to show we meant resistance, we pursued our course, and the myrmidons of the law departed, vowing vengeance when we arrived at Bishoff, the next village. After several days of snail's-pace progress through this horrible desert we came to the township, but failed to meet the threatened reception. Boer valour seldom goes beyond words, and diamond-diggers are by no means to be trifled with.

At last, when we are a month out, and 516 miles away from Durban, a long low ridge rises in front. Waggons and carts are more plentifully seen sprinkled about; and there is an instinctive feeling that we are near our journey's end. The top of the ridge is gained, and Golconda lies before us.

A broad valley, with a gentle sweep, through which winds a river about a hundred yards wide. Willow-trees skirt its banks, and they are the only sign of vegetation visible. Little rounded hills, called "Kopjes" also stand along the stream. Waggons, carts and vehicles of every kind; tents of all shapes; buildings, hastily put up, of plank, iron and brick. Ant-like figures swarming everywhere, especially near the water's edge,—boats playing on the river, and a like scene of activity on the other side. A great buzz and hum. Such are one's first impressions. Getting nearer, and traversing the centre of this busy scene, one is struck by the intentness with which all do their work. Some are shovelling gravel and dirt out of their claims, some are driving this to the river-bank, where the cradels are at work; some are engaged in washing, rocking, or sorting the dirt when it gets there. Day after day the process goes on. A few hours' work in the morning, a siesta at noon, more work towards evening. Some ardent searchers toil on even by torchlight. You hear a shout, the report of a gun, and follow a rush to a certain spot, where a lucky digger has made a find. Week by week he has laboured on four nought. His fingers have been scarified, and his nails worn down, to no purpose. Now, all at once, his eyes have fallen across the long-looked-for prize—this tiny bit of crystal, with its rare secretion of light. And off, with redoubled zest, the envious spectators rush to their work again.

Stenches already being to bound, for no sanitary regulations are in force, and cattle die freely. Every want that man can have here is easily to be gratified at one or other of the innumerable stores, canteens or inns, that dignify by their imposing titles the frail tenements they occupy. Here at Pniel, we are in the heart of the digging district. Opposite is Klipdrift. Hebron, Gong-gong, Good Hope, Bad Hope, Sifonell, and other centres of work lie along the river, on either side, for a distance of eighty miles. Every week brings with it a new rush. Within six months ten thousand people have found their way here. Already politics have asserted their sway, and more than one revolution has taken place. There are many claimants for the territory; but all express a hope that British rule will be established here, and that the appointment of a British magistrate is an earnest of this change. Considering that this throng comprises men of every grade and stamp, the order that prevails is surprising; but a stronger organization than yet exists will be needed to preserve health and order efficiently in the future.

Thus we have reached our destination, and the monotony of digging can scarcely be greater than that of travel by an ox-waggon. Thirty days' occupancy of that vehicle, however, has attached us all to it, and to-night we regard it affectionately. Hundreds of camp-fires blaze around; lights flicker upon the river; music and laughter are borne to us through the air; oxen low, and Kafirs chant their songs. Over and upon all the thick stars shine peacefully. Here, in this remote African wilderness, where a year ago the jackal and the vulture stalked in the security of solitude, we may now sleep surrounded by thousands of our fellow-men.*

* This paper professes to be nothing more than a descriptive sketch of the journey to the South African diamond-fields. With diamond-digging as a pursuit it does not attempt to deal. It may, however, be as well to state that diamond-seeking is one of the most precarious of industries. Men may work for months, and find nothing. It has been estimated that of every 500 who are toiling on the Vaal-River, 10 may make fortunes, 190 may cover their expenses, and the rest will return poorer than they went. The few prizes, however, are so great that the chance of finding them proves irresistibly attractive to a large mass of people. The adventurous and the gambling propensities of our nature are alike gratified, and even men who have come back unsuccessful talk of returning to try their luck again.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

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FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1339 Hydrabad, Holmwood—W. Nicol & Co.
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938 Barham, Phillips—Volkart Brothers.
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1190 City of Seringapatam, Murray—Stenhouse & Co.
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930 Hindoostan Coombe—H. M. Sedick.
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1164 Robinson Crusoe, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.

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FOR HONGKONG.

550 Constance, Sobroot.
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2179 Columbian (s), Stewart—Mails 6th May.
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FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1150 Cartago Nova (s), Reed—Thomas Steuart & Co.
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780 Apis (s) Forty—A. C. Gumpert.
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560 Annie Henderson, Henderson—Wallace & Co.
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156 Kooda Bux—Peermamed Martha.
182 Letchmy Persad, Nacoda.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Neusee.
838 Regina, Brady—R. Eduljee.
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ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, Leigh—(Harbour Defence.)
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COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Southwark, London.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

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CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 26th April 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
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TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

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W. HOBSON, Esq. .... " Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. PARRY, Esq. .... Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. PETERSON, Esq. .... Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. STOWELL, Esq. .... " Uncovenanted Service Bank.
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E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

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BANKERS.

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D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE RS. 1,000, OR £100 STERLING, FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil. Rs.	a.	p.	Military. Rs.	a.	p.	During Residence in Europe. £	s.	d.
20	29	0	0	32	14	0	1	12	3
30	33	15	0	57	13	0	2	2	1
40	41	9	0	45	4	0	2	16	0
50	54	9	0	57	4	0	3	19	5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,850,815- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £84,37,750-15- 4 of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon, tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............ £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Barnes, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.

C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.

Dr. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward-bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Basenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	W. A. N. Langdon, Esq.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
March 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions.)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—R. W. Kelley, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	Peter McLagan, Esq., M. P.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	James Morton, Esq.
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William Hind, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS.—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay 1st Jan. 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,234,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £35,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
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